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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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Inquisitorial Taxes.

All taxes are inquisitorial in their character if imposed with any regard to fairness and justice. But there is a marked difference in the degree of inquisitorial power exercised by Government in raising revenue: under a tariff there is an *ad valorem* duty, or a duty on weight and measurement. So far then as the value, the weight, or the measurement, is concerned, the customs' officials make inquisition, but no further. A man may buy or sell a million of dollars' worth of merchandise, yet not disclose to his government a tithe of the amount of business that he does. What he imports or what he exports is all the merchant discloses. Whether he does as much, or more, or less business than his neighbor no one knows. So where revenue is raised by tariff, the inquisitorial power of the government is very greatly curtailed, and as a matter of course the curiosity of inquisitorial neighbors cannot be satisfied by reference to governmental records. The addition of specific licenses, in contradistinction to a sliding-scale license as in our trades' license, does not add to the inquisitorial power of government only so as to discover the nature of the business in which the licensee engages. How much business the licensee transacts, neither the tariff nor the specific license discloses. There is consequently among business people a less disinclination to tariff and licenses on the ground of hiding what business they do or what income they receive, than there is to direct taxes and licenses. Direct taxes falling equally on real and personal property are much more inquisitorial than a tariff; as the tax roll discloses all the property owned by the individual taxed within the town, county, province or state in which he is taxed. But as he is only taxed once a year; and as the names of delinquents are the only names published, there is not much notoriety given to the amount of property owned by each tax-payer. Custom and the prevailing notion that direct taxes are fairest and are levied cheapest, makes tax-payers content to disclose annually what they are worth. The specific license added does not increase the inquisitorial power in any appreciable degree; it rather, if anything gives notoriety to the particular business in which the licensee is engaged. If, however, as in our system of taxation, we first exact the market value of all realty owned by each individual; and then a quarterly return of all receipts in any trade or calling, other than the liquor business, farming, the law, or banking, &c., there is an inquisitorial power exercised by government that is felt to be far greater than under the other systems of revenue to which we have alluded; and is, consequently, felt to be objectionable and obnoxious. Quarterly returns are so much like private affairs, give such a hold to envious, or gossiping neighbors to meddle in the affairs of others, that traders, artizans, and merchants dislike them. If the object were to protect the public against swindles, the periodical publication of returns or the enrollment of quarterly returns of the receipts of trades and occupations in the public archives, might be submitted to. If a trader, artizan, or merchant were like a chartered bank issuing paper—if they were loaned a portion of the public credit—we might the more readily comprehend the necessity for publishing returns of business quarterly. The general public holding the paper of a bank are thus notified as to the assets, liabilities, &c., of the institution; and any false statement would be a fraud, producing a loss of charter at least. But our traders, artizans, and merchants do not borrow public credit in any way. Neither does the return of their quarterly receipts disclose whether they are solvent or insolvent. It simply states an approximate amount of business done in three months. It gives a partial view of a man's affairs; leaves to guess-so and oft-times to unfair surmises to fix what So-and-So is worth, and what Someone-else is not worth. So far then as the public is concerned, the partial disclosure in the trades' license returns do an actual and positive injury; presents men as often unfairly as fairly to the public, because only a partial exhibit is made, and not a full and fair exhibit of their assets and liabilities. The trades' license is therefore inquisitorial in a way that does no good; neither protecting the public against over-trading nor insolvency. The scale on which it is levied is subject also to objection. There is not that equality of taxes levied under it that there ought to be. It does not nor will not promote to any appreciable extent the policy of making this port the great northern *entrepot* of merchandize. Before long it will be visible enough that nothing can be gained by the trades' license in the way of fostering trade. The taxes levied in the shape of licenses for general or civic purposes, will soon equal and surpass our ad valorem tax on personal property; and withal the inquisitorial power will still exist—still be objectionable—still work more injury than good. Notwithstanding the tendency of events, we find our City Council disposed to adopt the inquisitorial system of taxes now in existence. The inference is that not enough about private business is known; not sufficient to excite the envious or the gossipping intermeddler; but that we require a little more inquisitorial power. The City Fathers, like the Assembly, like to peep into private affairs; not with a square look but with a squint. It is true the Charter interdicts a tax on personal property; but in that we fail to discover the necessity for a new issue of inquisitorial licenses without a corresponding good.

TOWN COUNCIL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1862.

Council met at 7:15 o'clock. Present His Worship the Mayor, and a full Board.

The Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

SPECIAL ORDER—WAYS AND MEANS.

The special order of the sitting—the report of the Committee of Ways and Means—was taken up, and read. [The report was published in the COLONIST a few days ago.]

The Council, on motion of Mr. Searby, went into Committee of the Whole on the report, Mr. Reid in the Chair, and the clauses were considered *seriatim*.

Real Estate one per cent;

Mr. Hicks, seconded by Mr. Lewis, moved that the tax on real estate be one-half of one per cent.

Mr. Stronach, seconded by Mr. Searby, moved that the real estate clause be postponed until the other sources of revenue had been considered.

Mr. Hicks wished to see the clause adopted at once, and believed that half per cent was plenty on real estate when the taxes on other articles were considered.

Mr. Copland also thought half-per cent. enough on real estate, and drew a comparison between the money-lender who escaped taxes and the over-burdened real-estate owners. The Colonial tax was one per cent. on real estate.

Mr. Searby said that the charter expressly forbade the raising of more than a certain sum from real estate, and suppose the Council fixed the rate at half per cent. and that the other sources of revenue did not yield sufficient. Better lay the clause over for the present. He believed that the country had been injured by land speculation, and thought a tax of one per cent. should be levied on land and a lower rate on real estate that came under the head of permanent improvements.

Mr. Hicks replied that because the Council could not raise more than one-half of the amount of the revenue from real estate, it did not follow that they could not raise more than one-half from the other sources.

Mr. Copland did not care, should the land only be taxed and improvements want scot-free, if the tax was one per cent.

Mr. Stronach said that trades were taxed nearly equal with real estate here, and thought that real estate should be made to pay one-half of the sum raised.

The vote proving a tie, the Chairman voted in favor of laying over the clause.

Auctioneers' duty—¼ of 1 per cent on all sales. Carried.

Banks, £50. Carried.

Brokers, £12, 10s.

Mr. Stronach rose for information—what was meant by the term "brokers?"

A discussion ensued on this clause, and Mr. Hicks moved that the clause be amended to read "brokers in merchandize, £12, 10s." Mr. Stronach seconded, and the amendment was carried.

Mr. Hicks moved a clause: "Brokers in real estate, £20."

Mr. Copland opposed the imposition of so heavy a tax as tending to throw the business into the hands of a few and drive new comers away.

Mr. Stronach said that the tax might come hard on persons who were doing a small business: but they must exert themselves and do a larger one.

Mr. Copland offered an amendment: Real estate agents, £20 0, £5; every additional £1000, £1.

Mr. Hicks supported the amendment because it was equitable.

Mr. Searby saw no way of arriving at the amount of business transacted by the real estate men, and favored a license of £5 or £2 10s. for six months to parties commencing the real estate business.

His Worship agreed with Mr. Searby, and thought that there had been a great deal of talk on the subject.

Mr. Stronach believed there could hardly be too much talk on so important a measure; he would be sorry if persons were driven out of business by the tax. Such a result would be a great hardship. But no sympathy was expressed for the bankers who were taxed 50*l.*, and why sympathize particularly with the real estate men? Besides, the system of inquiring into the amount of a man's business was inquisitorial, and the truth seldom to be arrived at.

Mr. Copland thought that if a banker could pay a 50*l.* license, it would be better for himself and others if he remained out of the business.

The discussion on this clause continued for some time, and Mr. Copland finally withdrew his previous amendment and offered as a substitute, "That real estate agents, transacting £2000 worth of business, pay £5; every additional £1000, £1; provided always that parties commencing real estate business pay £2 10s. for the first six months, and after that time, that they pay at the above rates. Carried.

Mr. Hicks proposed that ship-brokers pay £10. His Worship seconded.

Mr. Stronach said that "consistency was a jewel," and moved that ship-brokers pay at the same rate as real estate agents.

Mr. Searby believed that the Council had better drop this system of taxation as it would not answer in this case, and if extended to other branches no revenue would be raised at all.

The amendment was carried.

Barristers, £25 per annum;

Mr. Stronach amended that barristers pay according to the amount of business transacted.

Mr. Copland said that barristers kept no books, and the amount of business transacted by them could never be arrived at.

The amendment was carried.

Attorneys, £12 10s, per annum. Carried.

Doctors, £12 10s. per annum;

Mr. Stronach, seconded by Mr. Searby, moved to insert physicians, surgeons, or medical practitioners, instead of "doctors." Carried.

Mr. Lewis moved that "veterinary surgeons *and cattle-doctors*" (laughter) pay £12 10s.

Mr. Copland asked what was the difference between a veterinary surgeon and a cattle-doctor? Cattle-doctors might be left out, as veterinary surgeons meant the same thing.

His Worship said that he came from one of the largest breeding counties in England, and there a cattle-doctor did not mean a veterinary surgeon, nor a veterinary surgeon a cattle-doctor.

Mr. Hicks offered an amendment that £5 10s. be the amount of tax on veterinary surgeons.—Carried.

Druggists, £20. Carried.

Expressmen, £20;

Mr. Copland moved to amend the clause to read, "persons carrying packages or forwarding agents, £20." He condemned the principle of allowing the express offices to carry letters.

Mr. Hicks explained that the letters carried by the express first paid the government stamp; and Mr. Stronach characterised express offices as the greatest conveniences in the land.

Mr. Stronach amended to make the clause read "proprietors of Express Offices 20*l.*" Carried.

Parties loaning money ½ per cent. per annum on amount loaned;

His Worship moved that the rate be fixed at 1 per cent; some parties loaning money here made 5 per cent. a month, and could well afford to pay a heavy tax.

Mr. Lewis moved that persons loaning money pay ¼ of 1 per cent. per month on the amount loaned.

Mr. Hicks thought the amount ought to be 1-16th of a cent per month. It was no use making the tax a heavy one, as the poor man would have to pay it in the end.

Mr. Searby moved to fix the rate of license at 1¼ per cent. per annum.

His Worship moved that all parties loaning money pay 40*l.* per annum.

Mr. Copland said that such a license would drive small money-lenders with their means out of the market, and a monopoly would be the result. The motion, if carried, would only increase the rate of interest. Put a small per cent on the amount loaned and no money would be driven out of the market. [Applause.]

His Worship withdrew the amendment for a tax of £40 per annum, and Mr. Stronach offered an amendment, fixing the rate of license at 1-16 of 1 per cent on amount loaned, payable quarterly, which was carried.

Merchants, wholesale, £12, 10s;

Mr. Stronach moved that wholesale merchants pay ¼th per cent. per annum on the gross amount of sales.

Mr. Hicks regarded the tax proposed in the amendment as altogether too low.

Mr. Copland looked at it in the same light and thought it the lowest tax by about 500 per cent. of any levied yet.

Mr. Searby amended to fix the tax at ¼ per cent. per annum.

Mr. Copland amended to fix the rate at ½ per cent. per annum.

The debate on these amendments was lengthy, and was suddenly brought to a stop by Councillor Stronach declaring that he didn't believe his fellow members understood the question, or what they were talking about; and he therefore proposed that the further consideration be postponed until next meeting, and that the Committee rise and report progress.

Mr. Hicks seconded the motion to report progress, and thought Mr. Stronach, with all his experience and with all his wisdom, might himself be benefitted were an opportunity afforded him of studying the subject more fully.

The motion to rise and report progress prevailed, and the Council adjourned until Wednesday next, at 7 o'clock p. m.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1862.

Council met at 7:15 o'clock; present, His Worship the Mayor and a full Board.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications from the Colonial Secretary's Office enclosing a copy of indenture conveying to the Hudson Bay Company such portions of the Victoria Town Site as had been sold by that body, and also securing the Corporation in the possession of Copland Farm, North Dairy Farm, the old Springs and adjoining land, except one well, and lastly the Town Site and the water-front, except a certain portion of the water-front set apart for the harbor-master; and reserving for governmental uses the Police Barracks, and the site of Post Office buildings.

Communication from the Colonial Secretary enclosing reply of Attorney General to the grievances of the Town Council regarding the powers of that body, which read as follows:

SIR:—I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor that I have perused the queries submitted by the Municipal Council for the opinion of the law officer of the Crown, and have to report as follows:

1st Query.—I entertain no doubt whatever as to this query. By the 24th section of the Act the Council are empowered by by-law to direct in what manner the funds required for municipal purposes shall be raised.

By a previous clause in the Act, "The by-laws unless disallowed," and when published have, "within 7 days from the date of publication the force of law, unless otherwise postponed by such by-laws."

Suppose the Council pass by-laws imposing special licences such as a trade license, or liquor license, and such by-law is not disallowed, has it not the force of law just as much as any act of the Parliament, passed by Commons and Lords, and assented to by the Crown? The answer to this involves no question on constitutional merits. Such questions are utterly exhausted by the assent to the Act, unless the Crown should afterwards disallow it.

Were it at all necessary, a hundred instances of authorization equally large might be shown in the statute books of England or Canada. There is no power in this Colony which dare interfere with the action of the Council in the exercise of any of the powers conferred upon it by a by-law duly passed and not disallowed. The Council may, therefore, safely pass such by-laws not prohibited by the Act as in their discretion they may think proper, and I would merely suggest that great pains should be observed in the preparation of such clauses of the by-laws as affect the mode of collecting taxes in default.

Such by-laws when passed and not disallowed, are to be administered from the tribunals of justice without question. Any other doctrine would vest in the judicial functionaries a power of overruling the assent of the Crown, which is absurd.

2d Query.—The 22d section of the Act provides that the Council, *save as hereinafter mentioned*, shall have no power to incur any personal liability or any liability beyond the municipal revenue for the current year, provided always that the Council may by resolution passed as aforesaid, if confirmed by the electoral vote hereinafter mentioned, bind one-third or any less part of the municipal revenue for the space of three years from the date of the final passage of a resolution in that behalf.

The 23d section provides that every resolution anticipating any portion of the municipal revenue shall receive the *confirmation* of the municipal electors; and that in case any proposed resolution shall be negatived by the votes of the electors, no such resolution, etc., shall be brought forward or considered during the municipal year.

By the joint effect of the cited clauses the power of borrowing is given (subject to limitation) in the amplest terms, and as there is no limitation on the form of instrument, a bond or debenture in a given form may be declared, by the resolution to be the security to be adopted. Care should be taken, however, to prescribe the exact form of the security and its characteristics, *e. g.* its negotiability, etc., in the resolution.

With regard to the query as to whether the security would be first class, I am at a considerable loss for a reply.

Had the Municipal Council possessed a security of the most undoubted character in all respects, the mode in which they have introduced it to the public attention would be sufficient to send it down to a considerable discount. Men sufficiently intelligent to thoroughly understand its perfect validity would still recognize the fact that the majority of investers will not look a second time at a security upon whose goodness a slur has been cast, no matter upon what insufficient grounds such slur may have been founded, and such men will, of course, give less for the security which is least easily convertible. I should say, so far as I can be an authority on the subject, that such security will not be of a first class character, and that the mode in which the subject has been treated by the Council must necessarily have depreciated the value of any securities they may offer. Under these circumstances, I should therefore recommend the passage of an Act through the Legislature confirming such bonds or debentures when issued.

3d Query.—Real estate, including the land and everything affixed to it in the shape of buildings, etc., as before stated, they may impose licenses or adopt any other course of taxation not prohibited by the Act, including a poll or income tax, on the residents within the municipality.

4th Query.—The form to be adopted should, in my opinion, be that of a debenture, with a coupon attached. The form, as before observed, should be fixed by the resolution.

5th Query.—I should strongly advise the Municipal Council to pass the various by-laws without the least delay, and carry them into immediate execution without the faintest scruple.

In conclusion, I would add that each by-law with regard to taxation should distinctly declare the penalties for default of payment, and equally distinctly point out the tribunal to enforce those penalties.

The communications were placed on file.

PROTEST.

Mr. Copland entered the following protest which was handed to the Clerk:

I, John Copland, of the City of Victoria, in the Colony of Vancouver Island, Councillor, do protest as follows:

First, That the Mayor and Council of the City of Victoria have no power to assess and levy rates in the said city by virtue of the present Act of Incorporation, and the assessment or levying of such rates by the Mayor and Council aforesaid is therefore illegal.

Second. That the levying of such rates or assessments will lead the Corporation into litigation, and various costs, damages, and expenses, attendant thereupon.

Third. That I will not hold myself responsible for any such costs, damages, or expenses, which may be occasioned by the carrying out or enforcing of any rates or assessments levied under any ordinance or by-law of the Mayor and Council of the City of Victoria, under the present Charter.

[Signed] JOHN COPLAND.

Dated the 13th of October, A. D. 1862.

ORDINANCE.

A supplemental ordinance fining any person guilty of obstructing the highways was carried.

An amendment empowering any Justice of the Peace to fine infractors of ordinances, was carried.

PROGRESS.

Progress reported on a series of resolutions to the Duke of Newcastle, and the address to the Prince of Wales, on the bill to increase the powers of the Town Council, and on the by-law to define the duties of Assessor.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Council went into Committee on Ways and Means, Councillor Reid in the chair.

Mr. Copland wished it to be distinctly understood that he took no part in the proceedings of the Committee, and, with Councillor Hicks, left the room. The business of the evening then proceeded.

Licenses for the following callings were fixed at a ½ per cent. per annum on the gross amount of sales, payable half-yearly:—Wholesale merchants, retail do., lumber dealers, master tailors, ironmongers and dealers in tin and hardware, retail grocers, brewers, bakers, butchers, bath-houses, jewellers and silversmiths, braziers and tinkers, gas-fitters, blacksmiths, hotel-keepers, restaurants, shoemakers, saddlers, contractors, surveyors, printers. [All persons carrying on any business within the city limits not specially mentioned in the schedule, to pay 1-4 of one per cent. per annum on the gross amount of sales.]

Yearly licenses—Pedlars and hucksters, £2; collecters, £5; fishmongers, 2; wholesale liquor dealers, £20; retail do, £30; beer and wine do, £10; dealers in alcohol, exclusively, £5; pawnbrokers, £10; architects, £10; dogs, £1; dealers in gunpowder, £10; dentists, £2; hand tax 10s. on all males between the ages of 18 and 50 years, residents for the space of three months prior to the passage of this by-law; livery-stable keepers, £5; carriage drawn by two horses, £2; carriage drawn by one horse, 1*l.*; saddle horses, 1*l.*; two-horse wagons, 2*l.*; two horses buggies, 2*l.*; milk-wegons 2*l.*; two-horse market-wagons, 2*l.*

Theatres, each night of performance, £1; public concerts, £1; circuses, each night of performance, £2.

The "shipping agents" clause was stricken out and the word "agents" added to "shipping brokers" passed at last sitting.

All trades not specified as wholesalers, £10 per annum, payable half-yearly; retailers, do., £5, do. do.

The clause fixing the license of millers and manufacturers at £12, was unanimously stricken out on motion of Mr. Searby, who remarked that in place of levying a tax on this class of producers, they should have every inducement held out to engage in business here.

The clause fixing the rent of the water-frontage at 12½ cents per front foot, was postponed.

The Committee here rose and reported progress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Council commenced a lengthy squabble over the conduct of the Councillors who had bolted from the room when the Committee of Ways and Means was announced. His Worship refused to allow Councillor Copland's protest to go upon the minutes, and after a long and profitless debate, it was decided to "place on the minutes the names of the Councillors present at the time of going into committee."

Mr. Stronach moved that the City Surveyor proceed to fix the grades of certain streets. This motion gave rise to another long discussion and numerous amendments, which were only put an end to by the Council adjourning until Monday next, at 7 p. m.

SHOCKING MURDER AT NANAIMO.—On Thursday last two miners, returning from Stickeen River, had an altercation at Nanaimo regarding a money matter, when one assaulted the other with his fist. The latter instantly drew a large knife, and plunging it into his antagonist's abdomen, cut him so badly that his bowels protruded. The wounded man died on Saturday. The murderer escaped.

Another Pilot Bill.

The necessity of some rules for the regulation of pilotage of vessels in any important harbor will be apparent to every one. Without system we can have nothing. Great commercial interests must not be left to depend for their success upon chance. If we desire to increase the trade of our port, we must afford facilities to shippers—we must do what we can to render the navigation of our harbors and roadsteads perfectly free from risk, and be at the same time inexpensive. To see, therefore, that properly qualified persons alone shall offer their services as pilots for vessels frequenting our harbor is quite advisable. Mr. Ring seeks to attain that object by the bill lately introduced by him into the House of Assembly. The bill, which is founded on an English Act, proposes to constitute the three commissioners of pilotage named in it, who shall have power to fill up vacancies among themselves by election of others. They shall have authority to determine the qualifications of applicants for pilot license; to fix the terms and conditions of granting licenses, and withdrawing the same; to make regulations for the government of pilots; to fix the rates of remuneration to be received for pilotage, so that such rates do not exceed the maximum laid down in the bill; to regulate the conduct and attendance of pilots in the performance of their duty; and to make by-laws in exercise of those powers. The fees for pilotage proposed to be given by the act are, we believe, considerably above those now received by the pilots. This should be attended to. It is quite proper that men devoting themselves to pilot duties should be properly paid, but the public at the same time have a right to see that the port-charges from one source and another are not made so high as to operate injuriously to public interests. If pilot dues and harbor dues are extravagantly high, the consumers of goods brought here will have to pay for them. The fact may even deter some vessels from coming here at all. The highest rate proposed is in the new bill $4 per foot for vessels spoken outside Race Rocks, and $3 per foot for those boarded inside that point; for vessels bound out from Victoria and Esquimalt the rate proposed is $3 per foot. If pilots have hitherto been able to charge less for their services than the above rates, there can be little reason, one would think for an increase of fees, as the demand for their labor is every day increasing; yet it is urged that the object of raising pilot dues from two to three or four dollars a foot is due to the fact of pilots not making wages at present, and to the necessity of keeping a pilot boat outside of Race Rocks all the time. We cannot see why it should be sought in the bill to make the employment of a pilot compulsory under a penalty of double the amount of pilotage demandable for any vessel. If the object sought to be gained be the support of the pilots, it may quite as effectively be attained by the clause making the vessel spoken, but not making use of a pilot, liable for half the regular fees. We must not legislate solely for pilots. The public and the ship-owners are entitled to some consideration. Vessels plying between Vancouver Island and British Columbia, are proposed to be exempted from paying pilotage; this is quite proper. We must do everything possible to promote our ship-building interests and coasting trade, but why is the exemption extended only to vessels plying between this island and British Columbia? What reason is there for excluding our coasters on the island and up north of British Columbia from the benefit of the exemption? This is an oversight which cannot be passed by. The fifth section provides for licensing of masters and mates of vessels as pilots for such vessels only and within specified limits, upon payment of the usual expenses. We have sought in vain in the bill to discover in what way these license expenses and the penalties imposed by various clauses of the bill are disposed of. Surely some mention should be made of that. As the pilots are to be the losers in every instance where the master or mate of a vessel has a pilotage license for his own ship, it might perhaps be thought proper to make a division of such license fees or a portion of them among the regular pilots at the end of the year.

We cannot help remarking the absence from the bill of a very important provision—one which every mercantile man must feel an interest in having inserted, and that is a clause compelling pilots to furnish bonds, with sureties for the faithful performance of the duties of their calling. When the safe delivery of large and valuable cargoes depends upon their care and honesty, their employers have a right to insist upon having some substantial remedy in case of loss from their negligence or malfeasance.

A NICE YOUNG MAN.—The Lowell *Courier* is responsible for the following:

In a neighboring city, at a lecture a few evenings since, a gentleman, the modest man of his sex, and no less polite than modest, was sitting in a pew rather remote from the light. A pretty girl sat next to him. Looking on the floor during the lecture, he espied what he thought was the lady's handkerchief, the lace trimming edge just visible from under her dress. Turning to his pew mate he gallantly whispered, "You've dropped your handkerchief, madam!" and before she could reply, he proceeded to pick it up. Horror! he had seized the end of her pet—skirt, and did not discover his mistake until the top of a gaiter boot stared him in the face; and a faint sound of a laugh just nipped in the bud by the application of a real handkerchief, warned him of his mistake. Moral—Don't attempt to pick up anything with lace before you know what it is.

☞ "As to being inflicted with the gout," said Mrs. Partington, very wisely, as she stirred her tea, "high living doesn't always bring it on, depend upon it, though it does sometimes. It is incoherent in some families, and is handed down from father and son. Mr. Himmer, poor soul, who has been so long ill with it, inherits it from his wife's grandfather."

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 14, 1862.

Settlement of Comax Country.

We have repeatedly urged the necessity and expediency of promoting the speedy settlement of our agricultural lands. Every day only adds to our belief in the great benefit to be derived from such a course. The people of this colony must not suffer men to leave it through ignorance of its resources and of the many advantages that present themselves to him who is content with making himself a comfortable and independent home. We often hear of strangers going away with the idea that the whole island is covered with rock; that scarcely a piece of land can be found suitable for farming purposes. There was never a more mistaken notion. The Comax District spoken of in the account we publish in another column is alone more than sufficiently large to give every man in the Colony a farm. It will be time enough to complain of scarcity of agricultural land when those above-mentioned are taken up. To any man of limited means desirous of settling down on a farm, there never was an opportunity presenting more advantages than the present facilities for settlement in our northern districts now afford. With a soil of the very richest character, covered with clumps of the finest timber, alternately with luxuriant praries well watered, teeming with game, its extreme distance less than 18 hours steam to Victoria, and but a short trip from Bute Inlet, on the British Columbia coast, we cannot imagine a more favorable location for one who is at all willing to settle in a new country for agricultural purposes. In a very short time a hundred acres could be fenced, a house erected, a portion of the soil prepared and sown, a small orchard planted, and, in fact, a substantial commencement of farming life made. No difficulty would be experienced in killing enough deer to give meat for the year round. Fish are to be had for the trouble of catching them; while any one who has seen the Indian potato patches in Cowichan can form an idea how a white man can add to his store of vegetable food at the first set out. It will be thus seen that it does not require much capital to embark in farming operations on a small scale the very first year.

Unlike many other undertakings in business, taking up a farm in this country is sure to yield a handsome return. The market for agricultural productions must be continually extending. And with the value of country property steadily increasing, we doubt very much if land can be bought two years hence in what are now new settlements for much less than $40 per acre. Those who can by any possibility make out to do it, need not fear that they will make a false step if they join those who are now beginning to occupy the new lands. Every facility ought to be afforded the settlers to enable them to accomplish the object for which they are setting out. We understand a trail is being opened on from Nanaimo to Courtenay River, and thence on to the interior. This is the proper course to take in the beginning, but it must not be suffered to remain a mere trail. Let there be an uninterrupted wagon road communication with the city of Victoria. The increased taxable value of property consequent thereon would soon pay for it.

Letter from Nanaimo.

NANAIMO, Sept. 29, 1862.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—The intellectual, social, and moral elevation of the Nanaimo Indians, is a subject to which much time and attention is given by the respected pastors of both our churches here, whose efforts and diligence will prove highly beneficial, if success attend their labor. Signs of improvement are already perceptible in the manners and behavior of some of the Indians, while in other temerarious characters the little knowledge attained seems to add to their indolence, profanity and blackguardism; these, however, by the persevering spirit of their teachers will, it is hoped, be led to see "the error of their ways."

There are now two churches erected, pretty close to each other, on the Indian reservation. The first by the Rev. Mr. Robson, pioneer missionary among them, and the second by the Rev. Mr. Good, who subsequently came into the field. The church built by the former gentleman is a neat and cheap building, with but little regard to architectural effect. The one built by Mr. Good has a touch of the gothic style, and rather costly; though no better suited to its purpose than it less pretending neighbor. Fortunately the Indians have no denominational prejudices; their taste is not like that of white people, neither do they seem to regard the two churches as an opposition; but on the contrary most of them appear to greatly esteem the services of anyone who works for their moral welfare. It is said a Roman Catholic Church is next to be built on the reserve, and by the time there are *three* churches among so small a tribe of Indians they will most probably conclude that "too much of a good thing, is equally as bad as too little," and suit their action to the words by not attending either place of worship. A person would think that one church among the Nanaimo Indians is quite sufficient, and that the latest comer should have found a more profitable engagement in some other quarter, and a more suitable way of using funds contributed by the benevolent supporters of the missionary society at home. If I am not mistaken, the most beneficial result to be attained by such a questionable use of missionary funds is, "that it will make good for trade"—contractors, carpenters, etc, quite a different design from that intended by the upholders of missionary institutions in England.

LUX.

☞ All the priests and nuns have been banished from the Isthmus of Darien and the church property seized by government.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, August 16, 1862.

The Parliamentary session is now over and our senators have gone to grass. They have had a rather hard time of it this year; but they have been set at liberty somewhat earlier than usual. Palmerston has gone through the perils of another summer, and in the winter of 1862 is still to be—should Providence spare his life—the Prime Minister of England. The merry old politician has played his cards well, and has shown his wonderful adroitness as a statesman. Shortly after Parliament was prorogued he quite unexpectedly ran down to Sheffield at the invitation of the Mayor. This visit is not without interest or suggestiveness. Personally, no doubt, he would be glad of any legitimate excuse to recognize the South; but still it has been noticed as rather strange that he should be heard at the same meeting as the radical Mr. Roebuck; and what is still more strange, that he should have heard his own private views regarding the South so forcibly expressed by the popular renegade Tear'em. Mr. Roebuck went in root and branch for the South and seemed to rejoice at the disasters of the North. The following account of the present aspect of London will perchance interest your readers:

The season is over, and genteel London is supposed to be going out of town. People of respectability who wish to do the proper thing in this world of conventionalities, think it right that their doors be locked and their shutters be fastened for at least a month after Parliament is up, and thus show to a discerning public that they are included in the happy number whose movements are regulated by fashion and the example of the aristocracy. There are strange tales afloat sometimes of certain people who, in their endeavor to conform to what they consider right, live for a while in their back rooms, whilst inquiring friends are supposed to see by the aspect of the house that they too are gone for their holiday. But I do not believe these stories, which must, I am sure, be malignant inventions. Certainly there is every facility for leaving thus dusty, crowded metropolis. There are cheap trips to everywhere, by every means of conveyance. If your desires point to the sea, you have the command of all the southern coast for sums of money ridiculously small. Do you long for the moors or the lakes? Then you can be taken north for a trifle. While in this age of steam and travel you can reach Paris in nine hours by the most comfortable of routes and with the shortest of sea journeys. People whose lives are spent in the country cannot imagine the longing one has after a summer in town for a look at ripening corn fields and quiet lanes and meadows. And yet while on the one side our railway stations are crowded with parties large and small thus rushing away somewhere, on the other hand still greater numbers are arriving; they come by tens of thousands from all parts of the country. Never in the memory of man, or, I will say, of the oldest cockney, was London so crowded as at the present time. Omnibuses, always numerous, seem to have multiplied fourfold; old wheezy vehicles, consigned in years gone by to out-of-the-way nooks and corners, again see light, and in the lustre of new paint and varnish, endeavor to hide the signs of decrepitude, which they unfortunately possess. Cabs are at a premium; deserting their stands and legitimate places of hiring, they prowl about seeking for profitable customers in unwary strangers; hansoms, which are always of an eccentric sort, are now perfectly rampant in their insane endeavors to pass everybody and everything in the struggling throng of our thoroughfares. Foreigners literally swarm on our pavements—bewhiskered gentlemen in top boots, with spurs and braided coats, who look something between an Austrian gendarme and a French cook out for a holiday, pervade Leicester square and the neighborhood of the Haymarket. Crowds of undoubtable 'Mossoos,' with white hats and mustaches, are to be seen four or five abreast in Piccadill, *en route* for the exhibition, where, alas! they will have to throw away the everlasting cigar or cigarette, without which they seem unhappy and forlorn. London is, in fact, besieged; but, nevertheless, hopes to make good profit out of the foe.

On the 9th of November the Prince of Wales will be of age, and there was a general expectation that on that occasion he would make his first public appearance here, and that in the general festivities which would ensue, the gloom which has attended our court would be gradually broken through. There is some disappointment felt therefore, when we know that the Prince will not be in England at that time, and that we shall have no opportunity of welcoming our future king. We think it is hardly a wise policy which thus regulates his movements.

All London will now look with interest to the progress of the Thames embankment, the bill for which has, through so much opposition, passed into law. In ten years time we must hope to see our noble river improved in every way. Westminster bridge is now quite completed, and the pathways on either side have been opened to the public. It is the broadest bridge we have, as it will allow six vehicles abreast with ample space for foot-passengers. At Hungerford, things are in a state of transition—Clifton near Bristol, having the old bridge, whilst the new one is to bring the railway across to Charing-cross. A new suspension bridge at Lambeth is nearly finished, and we are to have two new ones at Blackfriars in the place of the present tumble-down affair; so that, I repeat, in a few years, when all these improvements are finished, we shall be proud of our river and its adornments. At present, the scaffolding and piles with which it is crowded, look anything but handsome to a stranger, and, as a means to an end, we shall have to endure them for some time. The Metropolitan railway, that hazardous underground undertaking, was to have been opened next month, but through the accidents with the old Fleet river, its progress has been delayed. If it succeeds, we shall no doubt have London perforated in all directions with like means of communication.

Of European politics the present state of Italy is even commanding more interest here than the war in America. Garibaldi is again at large [Since our correspondent wrote he he has been captured.—ED. COL.] rousing the spirit of war among the inhabitants of the southern portion of the peninsula. Ratazzi, and the Turin Government are decidedly opposed to him, but he is evidently bent on having his own way. The following article written by one who is an intimate friend of Mazzini and the party of action may be accepted as giving a true version of the present position of affairs:

"The threatened rising of the Garibaldians, and their reported collision with the Royal troops, suggests serious reflections to all who are interested in Italian affairs. During the last two years Italy has done so much towards regaining her independence and unification that her best friends would deeply regret any rash or foolish movement which might have the effect of postponing the long and earnestly looked for day when the fair Peninsula shall be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. In the estimation of many of his sincerest friends in this country, Garibaldi has not spoken with that prudence and judgment which the present peculiarly critical state of affairs demands. The epithets which he has hurled at Louis Napoleon may have been deserved, but it was not prudent to utter them just now.

Had Garibaldi and his friends been in the position to drive the French out of Rome in spite of themselves, speeches like those delivered by the hero of the Volturno at Palermo and Marsala would have been, perhaps, most effective as a means of inciting the enthusiastic and exasperated Italians to immediate action. But in our opinion it would be all but madness in the Italians to attempt to take Rome before Venetia is freed from the hated sway of the Hapsburgs. Sooner or later Rome must be again, as it was of old, the capital of Italy; but to attempt to fight the French and Roman troops while the Austrians occupy Venetia, and greedy for their revenge, would be to ensure at one and the same time a war with France, Austria, and the Holy See.

This is more than we can believe even Garibaldi is a match for. Everything considered, therefore, Garibaldi's recent speeches must be deplored. True, he and his friends have not had that consideration shown them which their recent disinterested and marvellous exploits entitled them to. They have been snubbed in every possible way; they have been kept in the background, and, as if to add insult to injury, some of Garibaldi's bitterest personal enemies have been elevated to posts of honor, while his friends and companions in arms have been treated by the Turin Government as if they had been traitors to their country. This, we must remember, is difficult to bear; and it is not matter of surprise that Garibaldi's followers should kick against it. They assert that Ratazzi is merely the 'perfect' of Louis Napoleon, and in that respect a man of a very different stamp from his predecessor, Baron Ricasoli; and that the last thing desired is a free, united, and powerful kingdom. *Prima facie* there are plausable reasons why the Emperor of the French should desire Italy to remain in her present condition. A strong and united Kingdom of Italy might interfere with future projected operations on the Rhine. While he maintains his troops in Rome he is master of the situation. No man knows this better than Louis Napoleon himself, and it is by no means likely that Garibaldi's rash speeches will induce him to relax his grasp.

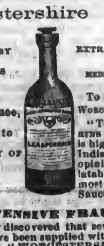
The more prudent course appears to be, that suggested by the hero of Italian unity, Mazzini. He has all along said that Italy can only be made free by first having Venetia rejoined to her dominions. In any contest with the Austrians the French would allow the Italians to fight single handed; at any rate, Louis Napoleon would not join Francis Joseph against Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel. He says Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel, for we are satisfied, in spite of what has been said to the contrary, that the late Dictator of Sicily and the present King of Italy understand each other and will act secretly, if not avowdedly, in concert.

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ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CONSUMPTION,
COUGHS AND COLDS,
CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

While many other Remedies have been lauded and extolled, and achieved a temporary reputation, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has continually increased in popularity until now there is scarcely an inhabitable part of the globe where it is not used and highly appreciated. The following are a few of the many Certificates received:

REV. VALENTINE GRAY, of the Methodist Church, writes from Centerville, Pa.,

Having experienced the beneficial effects of your Family Medicines, I would give it as my opinion that they are the very best I ever had occasion to use, and most cheerfully recommend them to the afflicted. Your EXPECTORANT especially I have found to be a sure cure for COUGHS and COLDS.

DR. W. W. WINTER, of Milledgeville, Ill., writes:

It is with great pleasure that I can recommend your EXPECTORANT to those suffering from Bronchial Affections, having used it with the most satisfactory results.

MR. NATHAN PENNYPACKER, of Upper Uwchland, Chester county, Pa., says:

Having been afflicted with ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS, and the treatment of several skillful physicians proving of no avail, I commenced the use of your EXPECTORANT. After taking it for about three months I found myself entirely cured.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, N. Y., writes:

I have long known the virtues of your EXPECTORANT, and frequently tested them on myself and family, when afflicted with COUGHS or COLDS. I believe it to be one of the best remedies ever discovered for these maladies.

MR. READING DOTY, of Twenty Mile Stand, Warren county, Ohio, says.

Recently I had an attack of ASTHMA, the most distressing of all diseases, and yesterday afternoon, after taking a short ride, I returned home almost unable to breathe. Through the persuasion of my wife I was led to try your EXPECTORANT. The first dose gave instant relief, and after the fourth dose I enjoyed a refreshing sleep, and the next morning arose in better health than for two years past.

REV. J. J. WALSH, Missionary of the Presb. Board at Futtegurh, Northern India, says:

Your EXPECTORANT was the means under Providence of curing a case of INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, which had been pronounced incurable by competent medical men.

MAURICE SCHWARZ, of Concord, Wis., says:

When the WHOOPING COUGH prevailed to some extent at our place, the disease seemed to baffle our physicians. In various cases the EXPECTORANT was used, and it did not fail to cure.

JOHN NARRIMAN, Esq., of Stewartstown, N.H., writes:

Not long since, a child of mine had a very violent and distressing attack of CROUP, which must have proved fatal had not immediate relief been obtained. I commenced giving your EXPECTORANT, and within three-quarters of an hour the child had taken six teaspoonsful, breathed with perfect ease, a cure within that time having been effected.

REV. RUFUS BABCOCK, D. D., formerly President of Waterville College, Maine, writes:

For more than a dozen years I have recommended Dr. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES, and especially the EXPECTORANT. I know that these medicines are highly esteemed and frequently prescribed by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine; and I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our *materia medica*, and a safe as well as eminently beneficial remedy for the diseased.

DAVID TURNER, of Cassville, Huntington county, Penn., writes:

My son, aged nineteen years, was confined to his bed for for three months, his disease being pronounced by the attending physician to be CONSUMPTION. Failing to obtain any relief from the treatment he had been undergoing, I procured for him JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and through its use he has been entirely restored to health.

MR. JOAN HENRY, of Burlington, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, says:

For two years, my son was afflicted with a disease resembling CONSUMPTION, and during this period was unable to labor. Being finally induced to try your EXPECTORANT, he was completely cured after taking ten bottles, and he is now able to work every day.

MR. PRESTON EWING, Laconte, Harrison county, Indiana, writes:

Being afflicted with BRONCHITIS for the space of three years, to such an extent that I was obliged to relinquish the teaching of Vocal Music, and failing to obtain any relief from the physicians whom I consulted, I gave the EXPECTORANT a trial. After using it for a few weeks I was very much relieved; and by its continued use my throat is now ent rely clear of any disease.

☞ This EXPECTORANT, and *all* of DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES, are *sold* by CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS., Victoria, from whom may also be obtained *gratis, Jayne's Medical Almanac and Guide to Health* se15-1m

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Its mild alterative properties render it peculiarly applicable to the slender and delicate constitution of the female. It is unrivalled in its effect upon such diseases as Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhea or Whites, Irregular Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, and General Prostration of the System.

It immediately counteracts that distressing Nervousness and Lassitude so common to the female frame and imparts an energy and buoyancy as surprising as they are grateful We have evidence on file which induces us strongly to recommend this medicine to married people who have not been blessed with offspring.

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Experiments were made in the manufacture of this medicine until it was found that it could not be farther improved.

Accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in cases of Hepatic, Scorbutic and Cutaneous complaints for general prostration of all the vital powers and all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience and so injurious to the health.

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A Medical Work on the Nature, Treatment, and Cure of nervous and physical debility, exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all urino-genital diseases of the nervous system, and other diseases incidental to both sexes, producing a degeneracy of mental and physical strength, terminating in total debility and incapacity; showing why these diseases so often appear incurable, when in reality they can be *effectually removed by the most simple means.*

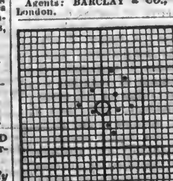
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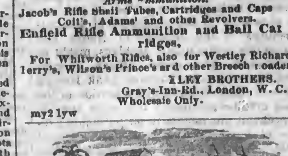
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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 14, 1862.

States News.

The news from the States reveals nothing very extraordinary as having occurred in military circles since previous advices. The Federal army was at last accounts stretched along the Potomac, in Maryland, in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, whilst the Confederates hold the opposite or Virginia side. In the battle of Antietam both sides appear to have been pretty well whipped, for the Federals have not followed up the retreating foe; neither have the Confederates made an offensive demonstration worth notice. Mystery shrouds the plans of both armies. Buell, as was anticipated, has forced his way to Louisville, on the Ohio river. Alarm of the Confederates appears to be subsiding in Cincinnati, though several rebel generals are reported throughout Kentucky. The war news as a whole is not very interesting. If Federal generals have not been doing much since the battle of Antietam, the Federal Cabinet has not been unoccupied. Following the retreat of Lee and Jackson, President Lincoln has issued a proclamation emancipating the slaves throughout the entire rebel States on the first of January next. A measure will also be submitted to Congress when it meets to emancipate slaves in the border States that remain loyal. During the present year Congress has consecrated to liberty every foot of land in the territories. Such an act of itself was enough to surround the name of Lincoln with a halo of never-dying glory. It was promised the nation by the party who elected him, and that promise has been fulfilled. But the emancipation act is the offspring of necessity. It is scarcely a human work. It is the command of God. The President, the Cabinet, the people, have strenuously denied any intention to meddle with slavery where it existed. The Slave States alone were to deal with it. The Federal Constitution denies to the Federal government the right to manumit a slave in any state. Any attempt to do so would within a short time past have been resisted as a flagrant invasion of state rights. Even Fremont was removed a short time ago from the command of the army of the West for proclaiming liberty to the slave, as much, or more so, than for corruption in his commissariat, or his want of skill as a general. Even Hunter and others were also denounced for abolition proclamations or proclivities. Though the civil war arose through the slave oligarchy working upon questions arising out of the institution of slavery, yet no prominent Northern man dare speak favorably of emancipation. The South was to be soothed, brought back, through Northern conservatism on the slavery question. The long-boasted Union sentiment was to be kindled in every State wherein the old flag was raised; and it would not do to talk abolition to Southern union-men. But though a Union flag has been raised in nearly every Slave State, the Union-men are not forthcoming. The war has come down to a war of Sections. It has become a great conflict, that is either to end in two nations or the subjection of the slave-holders. The North knows it; yet it shrinks not from the conflict. If successful, posterity will never give such men as Lincoln or Seward credit for that enlightened philanthropy that inspired the British emancipationists to emancipate the slaves in the British West Indies. History will write them down as having no sympathy with the down-trodden African. It will credit them with having emancipated 4,000,000 slaves in a moment of desperation, not from a love of human liberty in the abstract, but from a hatred of the slaveholders—not as slave-holders, but as rebels fighting against the Constitution and laws. To preserve the nation from being shattered into fragments is their sole object. If they succeed they will be honored; if they fail, the emancipation scheme will be unsuccessful. Every lover of genuine liberty must hope that slavery may cease, and his wishes will consequently go with the North henceforth. If 4,000,000 Russian serfs were held in bondage, and if half of the Russian nation were in favor of their emancipation, we would cry success to the cause of liberty. If so, we cannot justify sympathy adverse to the African in the States. The question however, arises, will the North be successful? An Emancipation Act, contrary to all their traditions, whilst it indicates a desperate resolve, also proves the existence of Federal weakness. What would not be done as a right, is done as a military necessity. The problem to solve is whether a servile insurrection will assist the North to any appreciable extent. The chances are that it will. Scenes too horrible to contemplate will soon be recounted in the South. At present it is only the borders of the Confederate States that are disturbed by the Federals. The centre is secure; is out of Federal harm's way. But soon the emissaries of freedom will in bloodshed and violence lay waste the interior. In the meantime Europe—England, France, Germany—will stand appalled. No cotton, no work—no cotton, millions of operatives unemployed. Europe will groan in misery. The curse of slavery will make itself felt throughout the civilized world. Nothing can prevent it. Intervention could not, if it were near; but we believe it to be distant—and if not impossible it is improbable. There is nothing but exhaustion that can restore peace. May it soon come.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT TO THE FEMALE BLONDIN.—A frightful accident happened to the "Female Blondin" at Highbury Barn on Thursday evening. She has for some time past been engaged at this place of amusement, and was on Thursday evening performing on the high rope, when she fell to the ground. She had gone through the greater part of her performance, having walked across the rope with a pole, wheeled a barrow along it, and walked across in a sack, when she started holding a pole loaded with fireworks and a Catherine wheel at each end. She had got three parts of the way across the rope, when the fireworks at one end of the pole seemed to give way and destroy her balance. She fell, but caught on the rope with her leg. Unfortunately, she was unable to support herself, and the next instant she came down with a heavy thud on to the gravel walk beneath. She was of course taken up immediately, was perfectly insensible, and not the slightest hopes were entertained of her recovery.—*London Paper.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SIERRA NEVADA."—This steamer arrived yesterday morning in nine days and a-half from San Francisco *via* Portland. She brought about 100 passengers for this place and 75 tons of freight. She had also aboard a large number of returning Salmon Riverites bound for San Francisco and 85 volunteers for Steilacoom, W. T., for which port she left last evening, after landing passengers and freight at Esquimalt. She will return on Thursday and proceed to San Francisco direct. The Sierra Nevada has new boilers. She left 575 tons of freight at Portland.

A RUNAWAY APPRENTICE.—"Handsome" Blake, a young African—"handsome," no doubt, in the eyes of those who admire his style of beauty—was brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday charged with being a runaway apprentice from the plastering business. Blake was bound to a man of color named Bailey, a plasterer, but having a soul above laths and mortar, and believing that his handsome shape would ensure him an easy livelihood in any part of the world, made off to Esquimalt the other day, when he was nabbed by the Police and brought to jail. The case was remanded, until this morning, when the indentures by virtue of which the possession of his *corpus* is claimed by Bailey must be produced.

ECONOMY IS ALL THINGS.—A few minutes before McGinty stabbed himself in the Albion saloon, on Monday night, he entered Belasco's variety store, on Yates street just below the saloon, and asked to be shown some pocket-knives. Picking one out from among a number, he inquired its price, and was told six bits. "Oh," said he, "that's too much; I'll give you four bits." Belasco offered it at five bits, but the man refused, and after haggling for some little time, he gained his point, and bidding the storekeeper "good-bye" forever, left. Five minutes subsequently he drove the four-bit knife up to its hilt in his own breast. Forty dollars was found on his person.

FROM THE NORTHWEST COAST.—THE NASS RIVER DIGGINGS.—The schooner Louise Morris, before reported lost, arrived yesterday with a number of Stickeen passengers. The captain of the schooner brought down the $7 nugget found in Nass River, and a quantity of dust from the same stream. The dust is coarse—averaging in weight from five cents to the nugget mentioned. A number of men will winter at Fort Simpson, and rush up the Nass early in the spring. A canoe, with five miners, also arrived from Stickeen yesterday. There is no later news from that point.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—A counterfeit five dollar piece has made its appearance in San Francisco. The diameter and thickness are the same as in the genuine pieces; the execution is admirable; the die from which it was struck is doubtless in some way transferred from a genuine coin; the date is 1852, and the mint signet C under the eagle, denoting that it was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina. It resembles the genuine, and is a dangerous counterfeit. Its value is little over $2 50.

THE SCHOONER "CADBORO" ASHORE.—The British schooner Cadboro is reported ashore and full of water near Port Angelos, W. T. She was bound to this port from the Sound with a cargo of lumber. It is feared that she will prove a total wreck, having gone on during the gale of Monday. No lives were lost. Capt. Howard, the owner, was not on board at the time of the disaster.

MORE SNEAK-THIEVES ABOUT.—The house of a colored woman on Johnson street, near the brewery, was entered and robbed on Sunday night, by sneak-thieves, of $21 50 in money and a quantity of women's wearing-apparel. The thieves, in scaling a fence, dropped the "duds," and probably not deeming it wholesome to return for them, made off. The clothes were afterwards picked up by the owner.

NOT YET OVER.—Baldwin, the colored man's case, is not yet finished, but it looks very black for him just now. He is accused of insulting and brutally beating two Indians and a squaw. The magistrate, upon the application of the prisoner's counsel, laid the case over one day, but remarked, while doing so, that he was surprised that any man calling himself a Christian should act as Baldwin had done towards the Indians.

CONDITION OF MCGINTY.—The condition of this man is precarious, the blade of the knife having penetrated the pericardium, or outer casing of the heart. He is at the Royal Hospital, and expresses the greatest contrition for the rash act—ascribes it to the too free use of intoxicating liquors—and is fearful lest he should die.

ANOTHER SHIP THIEF.—One of the hands of the American bark Onward was arrested on Monday night, by Sergt. Blake, while bound up town with a gunny-sack containing pork, which he had stolen from that vessel, on his back. He pleaded guilty and went to prison for three weeks.

THE "ASHMORE."—This vessel was brought to Price & Co.'s wharf yesterday. The hatches were removed and the goods appeared in fine order. Should the state of the weather permit, discharging will commence this morning.

RETURNED.—Chief Engineer Dickson returned from San Francisco yesterday and was received at Esquimalt by a delegation of the Fire Department and escorted to this city.

FROM THE RIVER.—The steamer Caledonia arrived last evening, with 40 passengers and a small amount of treasure.

☞ Fred. W. Bell, of the theatrical company, returned yesterday from Portland and will re-open the theatre.

SAILED.—The ships Alfred and Frigate Bird sailed from the Deal for this port on August 9th.

BANISHED.—A cooper, named Andrews, has been banished from San Juan Island, by order of the American commandant, for an alleged supplying of liquor to Indians. He was convicted on Indian testimony.

DISCHARGED.—The colored men, arrested on suspicion of stealing stores from the Mountain Wave, at Esquimalt, were discharged for want of evidence.

☞ Miss Belle Divine has gone to New Westminster, to give a few select concerts.

THURSDAY, Oct. 9.

A BUILDING MANIA.—The number of brick and frame buildings now going up in town astonishes the most sanguine believers in the prosperity of Victoria, and even habitual croakers, who have all along predicted the demise of the town, have commenced to see their error. Many of the improvements now going on are by immigrants recently arrived from England, and their action is all the more encouraging when taken into consideration with the discouraging reports from Cariboo; for it shows that it is not gold mines alone that are to make Victoria great. Its natural position as a commercial depot—its climate—its valuable copper and coal mines—its fisheries—and, greater than all these resources combined, its admirable Free Port system—will cause it to maintain forever the proud position (which it has attained almost without an effort) of the second seaport on the Pacific Coast. If Victoria is becoming great despite the load of adverse circumstances beneath which it has ever staggered, what limit can be placed to its greatness under a more advantageous state of affairs? Give the Colony a responsible, go-ahead government, and its prosperity will know no bounds.

A HARD HIT AT SOMEBODY.—Yesterday Mr. Pemberton, in passing sentence on Baldwin, the colored assailor of two Indians, said that but for the fact that such cases, somehow or another, generally fell through at the Assizes, he should send the accused up for trial before that Court. There was a difficulty in procuring witnesses before that Court, and fearing that if sent up the prisoner would not have justice done him, he would adjudicate on the case himself. The question naturally arises, what officials are blameable for the non-attendance of witnesses, through whose absence criminals sometimes escape from justice at the Assizes?

"SLIGHTLY RELATED."—Yesterday when the case of the runaway apprentice was being heard before the police magistrate, a colored man advanced from the audience and asked to be shown the indentures under which his master claimed his services. The magistrate asked him who he was. "Oh, nobody," was the reply, "only I'm slightly related to the boy, that's all. "How are you related—in what way?" "Well, I'm his father." The magistrate seemed satisfied that the "slight" relationship existing between the two gave the man a right to examine the papers, and handed them down for his inspection.

THE ASSAULT ON INDIANS.—The case of Baldwin, the colored man accused of brutally assaulting two Indians, was disposed of yesterday by the police magistrate fining the the accused £5 and placing the Indians under bonds to keep the peace towards each other. Mr. Bishop appeared for the defence. The magistrate, in pronouncing judgment, said that this was one of the worst cases ever brought before him, characterized the conduct of the black man as monstrous, and alluded in scathing terms to the habit which some blacks and whites indulge in of maltreating inoffensive redskins.

THE READING AND NEWS ROOM.—We learn that Mr. Heisterman has secured over 70 subscribers to his reading and news room, and that the establishment will be opened at an early day. The enterprise deserves the encouragement and support of every business man and resident.

THE RUNAWAY APPRENTICE.—The refractory colored lad, who wished to travel on his good looks and endeavored to leave for San Francisco on the steamer, was yesterday ordered to return to his master—a respectable plasterer—and to pay the costs of arrest.

SUITS AGAINST THE BARK "ASHMORE."—A number of passengers from Liverpool by the Ashmore have commenced suits against that vessel—alleging shortness of provisions and water on the passage, and bad quality. An offer of compromise at the rate of £15 each has been made by the complainants.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—Jacob Lowe, a colored man from Sooke, while drunk and disorderly on Tuesday night, resisted the efforts of officer Levy to take him into custody, and assaulted that guardian, for which luxury he paid £3 towards the support of the Colonial Government.

LIBERATED.—The sloops John Dickson and Eagle were yesterday released for want of sufficient evidence to prove the connection of their crews with smuggling on the north-west coast of British Columbia.

LAUNCH OF A STERN-WHEELER.—The new stern-wheel steamer, built by Captain Irving for the Fraser River trade, was successfully launched yesterday afternoon. Her name is the Reliance.

NEXT STEAMER.—The mail-steamer Pacific probably left San Francisco on Tuesday for this port *via* Portland, and will be due here on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

THE "TYNEMOUTH"—Will be here in a few days from Nanaimo, and will take passengers hence to San Francisco.

☞ The vestry meeting of St. John's Church will not take place until further orders.

SMALL POX.—Seven Indians have died on the Reserve of small-pox within the past ten days. Two patients only are now there.

☞ The schooner Potter arrived last evening from the Sound with a portion of the Potter Dramatic Troupe aboard.

☞ The U. S. revenue cutter Shubrick has gone to Port Angelos.

FRIDAY, Oct. 10.

RENCONTRE ON GOVERNMENT STREET.—Yesterday afternoon a little row occurred on Government street, which, from its connection with a tragic event that lately transpired in this town, possesses a far greater amount of interest than usually attaches to street brawls. At the coroner's inquest over the body of the late James Webster, it will be remembered that Morris Mayers was summoned as a witness to prove the character of Lawrence's house, and that his evidence was not liked. It will also be remembered that Thomas Odell, the husband of a woman who was said to be somewhat mixed up with the murder, rendered himself quite a nuisance while the inquest was progressing by asking questions about the witness Mayers—endeavoring, as it appears, to ascertain whether he had been in the habit of visiting his (Od ll's) wife at Lawrence's house. He was finally expelled from the jury-room because of his interruptions, and ever since the inquest it is said that Odell has been in the habit of applying opprobrious epithets to Mayers whenever they met, and that on one occasion, about two weeks ago, on the corner of Government and Yates street, Odell stopped the object of his hate and threatened to shoot him, at the same time placing his hand in his breast as if to draw forth a deadly weapon. Bystanders interfered and the parties were separated before anything tragic occurred. Yesterday Mayers was riding in his buggy through Government street when Odell bawled after him the usual epithets. Mayers subsequently returned to Government street, and Odell repeated his insults. Mayers stopped his horse, descended from the vehicle and walked towards Odell. The latter placed his hand in his vest as though to draw a pistol or knife, when Mayers struck out from the shoulder and brought him to the sidewalk at the first blow. It is asserted by some that the victor then placed his knee on the prostrate man's chest and gave him an unmerciful mauling. As to the truth of that assertion we cannot vouch; but we do know that Odell's face presented a very dilapidated appearance on emerging from the scrimmage. Mayers received not a scratch. In the course of the afternoon Odell entered a complaint of assault against his antagonist at the police office, and a summons was issued. The case will be heard to-morrow, when it is feared that the old wounds caused by the domestic unhappiness of Odell will be made to bleed afresh, and that the veil will be torn from a picture of conjugal infidelity and wretchedness which has until now been hidden from public gaze.

STEAMER DAY.—The road to Esquimalt was lined, from an early hour yesterday morning until past noon, with men, horses and vehicles, bound for the steamer Sierra Nevada, and the throng of persons on Esquimalt wharf was dense and the scene lively. The usual amount of drunkenness, petty squabbling and excitement was visible, but no fights occurred. Some 300 persons took their departure hence yesterday. About 200 of this number were returning Cariboolites, not a few of whom, seedy-looking customers though they were, lugged heavy swags of dust aboard. About 30 merchants, bound below for new stocks, and an equal number of "sports" also left on the steamer. The latter seemed in good spirits, in more ways than one, and generally expressed themselves as determined to return "next year" and give the *miners* another trial. The quantity of gold dust shipped is estimated at $250,000, and some people who profess to know say that that estimate is below the mark. The steamer left the wharf shortly after one o'clock, with about 600 passengers, including the Salmon Riverites who came from Portland. She will proceed to San Francisco direct, and if the wind prove favorable should reach that harbor on Sunday next. The San Franciscans will raise a howl of delight when they see the crowd aboard, but we trust that the papers will bear in mind that they are not *all* from Cariboo, and that *all* are not "strapped."

THE COMAX EXPEDITION.—The expedition which left Victoria for the Comax country on the 1st, by the gunboat Grappler, returned at half-past 11 o'clock last night. Some 35 settlers have taken up claims in the vicinity of Courtenay river and express themselves delighted with their prospect. The land is of the richest character with scattered prairies from five hundred to a thousand acres, well watered and abounding with game. Rich prairies of considerable extent may be found between the settlement which has been formed at the mouth of the Courtenay and Point Midge, a distance of twenty-five miles; and a fine tract of open land is also known to be on the south side of the river, and beyond the belt of timber on its banks. Between Nanaimo and Comax is a large tract of country of a level character, interspersed with rivers and lakes, and known to contain a large quantity of open prairie land, well adapted to settlement—especially upon the Quamichan river. The settlers who have taken up their claims intend to return early in the week and will go up together, if the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons who may be desirous of obtaining a homestead in this part of the world had better not lose an opportunity so favorable.

ARREST OF THE MURDERERS OF HENRY AND GEORGE.—The gunboat Grappler, on Wednesday night, brought from Nanaimo two Indians and a squaw, the alleged murderers of two white men, John Henly and George, on the northwest coast of British Columbia, about two months ago. The men were shot on an Island near Fort Simpson. The murderers were given up to H. M. ship Devastation by their chiefs, and by that vessel brought to Nanaimo and committed for trial by Justice Franklyn.

THE REASON WHY.—Councillor Reid, in a card to the *Press* last evening, complains that we refused to publish a "sharp letter" which he sent to the editor of the COLONIST, complaining of an important error, alleged to have occurred in Monday's report of the Town Council proceedings. Now, this is to inform Capt. Reid that had his "sharp letter" been couched in gentlemanly terms, it would have duly appeared in the COLONIST; but, believing that he had taken advantage of his *exalted* position as Town Councillor to assume a dictatorial (not-to say an impertinent) tone towards us in the aforesaid "sharp letter," we quietly consigned it to our usual receptacle for waste paper, as we shall ever do when in receipt of similar productions, no matter from what source they may emanate. If a mistake occurred we are sorry; but there is a right way and a wrong way in which to ask a correction. Capt. Reid chose the wrong course, and, as a very natural consequence, no correction was or shall be made through the columns of the COLONIST.

WANT A "PERLEESE."—The Esquimalters are growing so "hard" that they require a police force to keep them in order, and are therefore about to memorialize His Excellency to grant them a number of peace-preservers. The memorial sets forth that their lives and property are in danger from the large number of bad customers who pass through or rendezvous at their town, and that as they have always contributed largely towards the support of the Government, they deserve protection—particularly on steamer days. So they do, and we hope that their prayer may receive a favorable answer. Two or three policemen under a competent head should be stationed there, and supported out of the general revenue.

CARIBOO GOLD DUST.—Should anybody say to you, there is no gold in Cariboo, tell him he is a ninny. The shipment of dust yesterday by the Sierra Nevada reached in the aggregate at least $250,000. Wells, Fargo & Co. sent down $92,000; McDonald & Co., $35,000; and Schloss & Livingstone, $32,000; total by the banks, 159,000. The remainder went in private hands. The shipments within the next month will astonish the world—see if they don't.

COPPER.—A lump of pure copper, close upon a pound in weight, was found in Stickeen river and brought down in the schooner Louise. The workmen in the Fort Hope "silver" mine have struck a rich vein of the same ore at a point where the silver indications gave out, and a copper vein 200 feet in width has been found on the Bonaparte. The mining interests of the Colonies brighten. We have now gold, silver, copper, coal and plumbago mines. Brass is not needed.

THE NEW STEAMBOAT.—The Reliance is at the Hudson Bay Company's wharf, where she will receive the finishing touches. She is 125 feet long, 28 feet beam, 4 feet depth of hold and draws but 9 inches of water. She is the lightest draught boat ever constructed here and will have the powerful machinery saved from the ill-fated Fort Yale placed in her. J. W. Trahey is the builder.

SHIP "CYCLONE."—This vessel has been withdrawn and will not sail for Sydney, owing to a sufficient number of passengers not having offered themselves. She will positively sail for Shanghae after taking in a cargo of lumber at Alberni, and will carry a few first class passengers, for whom she has excellent accommodation.

GOING AWAY.—Miss Belle Divine, the charming vocalist and actress, and Mr. Harry Taylor, the well-known pianist, will go to New Westminster. With a personal knowledge of their superior professional attainments, we can cordially recommend them to the kind support of the New Westminster public.

SEARCH-WARRANTS.—The luggage of several suspicious characters was searched yesterday as the owners were about to leave on the Sierra Nevada, but nothing to connect them with the recent robberies was found among their effect.

SUIT.—A suit to recover the value of twenty head of cattle that died on board the ship Caroline E. Reed, during her late voyage from San Francisco to this port, has been commenced against the master.

CRICKET.—Capt. Layton selects eleven to to play with broomsticks any other eleven in the Colony. Wickets pitched at ten o'clock, a. m. to-morrow.

☞ The suits brought by the passengers of the Ashmore against that vessel will be brought before the Police Magistrate.

The New York Duties and the President's Proclamation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The *Tribune* regards the President's Emancipation Proclamation as the beginning of the end of the rebellion—as the beginning of the new life of the nation. The *Herald* considers it the most important document since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and says that the gravity of the proclamation will strike every one. It has been forced upon the nation by the Abolitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South. It inaugurates an overwhelming revolution in the position of labor, the importance of which will not be confined to the South but will be felt North and West. It adds that it is at this time, with victory in our hands and enormous preparations for crushing the rebellion, that the President issues his manifesto, giving the people of the South an opportunity to decide whether or not they are prepared, for the sake of a few miserable leaders, to submit to this overwhelming revolution in their social system. The *Times* says that the wisdom of the measure is unquestionable; its necessity indisputable. Its adoption now is not a confession that the military means for the suppression of the great rebellion has proved a failure, but simply that there is a point at which every legitimate appliance that can be called in, shall be availed of.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 14, 1862.

News from Spanish America.

From Buenos Ayres we have, *via* the Andes, dates to July 20th. The Congress of the Argentine Confederation had decided that Buenos Ayres shall be the provisional capital for five years, until the necessary preparations be made in the new federalized capital of San Fernando. General Mitre was Acting President, and, no doubt, was chosen to fill the Presidential Chair for the term on the 27th or 28th July. The National Congress still continued its sittings, and was endeavoring to restore the credit of the republic. Peace was fully restored in all the provinces, with the exception of Indian raids on the northern frontiers of Santa Fe. The Cordoba Railway has been revived, and a company was forming with a capital of $1,000,000. Great efforts were being made to try cotton growing on an extensive scale. The San Juan silver mines are reported very rich. England and France have obtained from Uruguay the recognition of their claims as a national debt.

We have very little news from Brazil. Business rather dull. The failure of the banking company at Pernambuco had caused the stoppage of several native firms, but confidence had in a great measure been again restored. From Chili we hear of a fire at Valparaizo, and the discussions in the Chambers on the abolition of the export duty on copper. All was quiet at Bolivia. The 53d anniversary of the first attempt for Independence had been celebrated with great demonstrations. By a recent decree, 31 primary schools have been established in Cochabamba, and 41 in La Paz. We have Peruvian dates to August 14th. The Government have granted Messrs. Larkin & Moore the exclusive privilege of importing kerosene oil for ten years. The merchants protest against the monopoly. A movement was making at Lima for the relief of Mexican soldiers wounded in battle with the French. Congress was sitting, but nothing of any moment had transpired. A treaty has recently been concluded between Arboleda, of New Grenada, and the President of Equador, by which the latter agrees to aid the cause of the conservatives in the Republic of Colombia. This will have a great tendency to lead to a war between Mosquera, the liberal general now in power in New Grenada, and the Equadorians.

Several priests and nuns left Panama on the 9th ult. for South America by decree of the government. The Panama *Bulletin* says that the people gathered in crowds and wept over their departure. The government of the United States and Gnatemala have concluded a convention for the regular exchange of mails *via* Panama. The U. S. exchange offices being New York and San Francisco, and the City of Gnatemala being the office of that republic.

From Mexico we have dates to August 31. The French general Lorencez was still entrenched at Orizaba, where with 2000 men he might resist the whole Mexican force. Vessels of war and transports were continuing to arrive at Vera Cruz. The yellow fever had laid up a great many of the garrison of that city and extended its attacks to the vessels in port. The troops at Orizaba, over 5000 in number, were quite healthy. The Mexican Government seem quite unable to take advantage of the smallness of the French force and will evidently present no obstacle of any moment to the taking possession of their capital by the French. A decree has been published by the Government for the construction of a railway from Mexico to Chalco. The capital of the company is fixed at $2,000,000. The export duty on mineral ores by way of the Gulf of California has been abolished and a duty on pearl-shells and hides imposed.

ADDITIONAL FROM STICKEEN.—Through the courtesy of Capt. James Duncan, we are in receipt of a letter from D. S. Lusk, a Stickeen adventurer, who has been 70 miles up the Big Cañon and found prospects varying from 10 to 12 cents to the pan. The water was too high for the successful washing of the pay-dirt, but we believe that when the water does fall many good strikes will be made. Three men have started for Nass river *via* the North Fork of the Stickeen, and when last heard from were sixty miles up the Fork. The Cañon prospecting party had got through to the level country and found marsh and arable land about equally distributed. Great quantities of quartz were observed. The party were encamped 300 miles above the mouth of the Stickeen and having obtained good prospects of shot-gold, were not expected to return to Shakesville before the middle of October. Mr. Lusk writes that many men are leaving the country, but he believes that those who remain and work the bars at the lowest stage of water this fall and next winter will do well. Two and three cent dirt has been struck on the North Fork. The letter is dated from Shakesville, Sept. 1st, and the writer promises additional intelligence by the first opportunity.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—Johanna Maguire, the Cariboo cyprian reported murdered and robbed, has returned to life. It turns out that while on the trail from Antler City to the Forks, she lost herself in the woods and was several days without a morsel of food. She finally reached a Chinaman's but on Swift River, where she was generously supplied with food. Her horse and $3000 in gold dust were left somewhere in the forest, and will probably never be recovered.

BED-ROCK FLUME.—A company has been formed to lay a bed-rock flume on Williams Creek, in the cañon below Cunningham's rich claim, the object of which is to catch all the tailings from the claims above, when the spring freshets come, and thereby save the gold which may have escaped the first washings.

RICHFIELD.—The name of the town of Williams Creek has been changed to that of Richfield, by Lieut. Palmer, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works. The Grand Jury at Williams Creek recommended that the place should be called Elwyntown, after the Gold Commissioner of the District; but Lieut. Palmer seems to have thought Richfield more euphonious and appropriate.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, August 16, 1862.

The Colonial Courts continue to attract a good deal of the attention of British visitors, and amongst them the contributions from Vancouver Island and British Columbia. But it is to be regretted that "arising from a detention of the vessel the bulky articles from this colony have not yet arrived," as we are informed from a written notice in the department. There is still, however, enough to convince all of the great natural resources of the colony, independently of its gold fields. The section of the gigantic Douglas Pine (for which a medal has been awarded) astonishes every one by its colossal dimensions, whilst the samples of minerals, cereals and wood, &c. exhibited, have each their particular admirers. We must not forget to mention the various articles of native manufacture, prominent amongst which are the "Indian fishhooks," producing a smile from the scientific disciples of old Izaak. Many, possibly intending emigrants or friends of those already gone, are found criticising the model of the log hut, and the general impression seems to be that with a good larder, it would not be at all a bad dwelling. Everything, however, yields to the *cueri sacra feanes*, and around the cases containing the precious metal are found the bulk of the visitors. They have probably already seen the Victoria gold pyramid, as well as the very valuable specimens shown by that colony before; but for all that it would seem to be impossible to get tired of looking at the coveted metal. It is indeed perfectly amusing to watch the faces of the crowd and listen to their remarks as they pour through the glass cases. While strolling through this section the other day (a shilling one) we noticed a particularly anxious-looking observer, with whom was a young lady, wistfully eyeing the contents of a glass case, as if the memory of its features would enrich him, and turning away at last, audibly sighed to his companion, "how I wish we had some of it." Perhaps the wish may carry him to where he *can* get it, for, poor fellow, he had not the appearance of having a large bank account here.

Close to the Vancouver department is the Victoria court, where the process of gold washing is exhibited and explained to a gaping crowd, who see with amazement the little yellow lumps, upon which they immediately proceed to fix a value in £ *s. d.*, appearing from a shovelful of valueless looking whitish earth, by the skilful manipulation of the attendant digger.

As usual the Magolian fountain and its perfumed water is a centre of attraction, and a favorite rendezvous of meeting; and close by it a fine concert going on at Kirkman's prize piano, has its crowd of listeners. Although a peace gathering, weapons of war occupy no inconsiderable portion of interest, and one is sure to hear a great deal of very learned discussion and scientific criticism going on about the Whitworth, Armstrong, and other great guns! Volanteer artillerymen and country visitors forming the bulk of the "knowing ones."

It has been remarked that the machinery department in the western annex, and the picture galleries are always the most crowded: a fusion of the love of the practical and ideal, which should rejoice those amongst us who fancy the growing utilitarianism of the age, were gradually killing the love of the beautiful.

Gibson's colored statutes are never without being surrounded by a gronp of people, and whatever may be thought as to the propriety of visiting it, his celebrated Venus, beautiful, gentle, life-like, is admitted by all to be worth a days visit, of itself. Next to his works in our opinion stands those of the American sculptor Story, whose "Cleopatra" and "Sibila Libria" are not more wonderful in conception than masterly in treatment. One thinks better of the "rare Egyptian," after seeing her here in marble; but of his "Sibila Libria" what can be said! All of dreaming, of wonder, of prescience, of mystery, is in her memory-haunting face. She is the spirit of the Earth itself, and gazing at her, the present is forgotten, and all the far past and its memories are before us.

It is a fearful and an awful thing to attempt art criticism, and we will therefore not venture on the ground, but merely remark as to the pictures of the two great exhibitors, England and France, that it is quite observable how few battle scenes and military spectacles we show; and how large a portion such subjects occupy amongst the works of our neighbors. The portraits of our own royal family are generally found out by the crowds around them, as is also the case with those of the Emperor and Empress.

In the French collection an admirable and highly finished likeness of Prince Napoleon startles every one by its wonderful similitude to that of the first Emperor; so much so indeed, that many before referring to the catalogue, mistake it for a picture of him; while in the British specimens two portraits of Tennyson and Lawrence offer a rare study of the characteristic physiognomical difference between the man of thought and the man of action—the careworn, wearied, thoughtful and somewhat sad face of the Bard contrasting wonderfully with the resolute look, square, massive jaw, and bardy vissage of the great Indian administrator.

It is satisfactory to those who take an interest in this great enterprise, to know that the speculation, if it may be not termed, is not likely to be a losing one. Some sanguine calculations going so far as to predicate a surplus on the closing day, which it is reported will not be so soon as was originally contemplated. And whatever may have been said in certain quarters, we believe the hundreds of thousands who find amusement and instruction within its walls, are quite ready to absolve Capt. Fowke (the dish-coverer of the Exhibition, as *Punch* calls him) from the censures that have been so unsparingly applied to him.

Those of the "warm slipper" theory who put down traveling as a fool's paradise, may here enjoy most of its fruits without its fatigues—for almost every nation under the sun is represented, both in its material productions and its people. Here we see the dresses of the great Oxford Don—there the scant clothing of India and Prussia's finest boome.

Not the least pleasing feature connected with the Exhibition, is the good nature and frank intercourse visible amongst the many thousands who daily throng it. A rude word is never heard—a tipsy man or woman is never seen, but all meet in the people's palace as peer and peasant, native and foreigner, and casting aside class prejudices and national feelings offer a united admiration to the genius and industry of humanity. And we are convinced that the acquaintance they form with one another will do more to give peace to the world than all the navies that ever floated on the ocean.

Of the different parts of the Exhibition the machinery annexe is now the most crowded. The picture gallery has its admirers in all, but those who used to come for it alone, and who spent long hours in going through its treasures, are among the departed ones, and the humbler class of visitors who are pouring in from all parts of the country can admire and appreciate in detail the wondrous machines which are to be found in so large a variety.

It would be useless to try and enumerate what is there; we would rather say, what there is not. Immense pumps sending forth some thousands of gallons of water per minute, mysterious looms, which seem to produce Brussels carpets as by enchantment, huge locomotives, which we are told have already traveled some thousands of miles, marine engines large enough for a line-of-battle ship, apparatus for heating water suddenly, contrivances for the manufacture of ice; here a great sugar mill, with its heavy rolls, there a printing press, with every modern improvement, spinning jennys and roasting jacks, all ranged together in a space small enough; and with the odour of oil, the heat of steam, and the clash, clatter, and whir of cog-wheels, producing such a bustle din, and confusion as one can hardly imagine.

We shall sadly miss all this, as the Exhibition has only some six or seven weeks longer of existence. It has almost become an institution amongst us, and an occasional trip to Brompton has been a regular thing with us. Kensington and the roads thereto were never so crowded, even in '51, for then Hyde Park was more thoroughfare. After a score of visits one can still find something new and fresh to admire, and the time will have been none too long for the proper appreciation of the multitude of treasures which we have now congregated together. The fashionable visitors have now almost all departed, and, for the future, the finances will have entirely to depend for support on the more humble, but as safe-paying, shilling public. There is now no doubt of its pecuniary success.

Cricket.

The scratch match last Saturday, between the elevens selected by Messrs. Yonng and Park, was one of the most pleasant of the season, and resulted in favor of Mr. Park's eleven. The long-stopping of Ellis was perfection, and of conrse the admiration of all.

PARK'S SIDE.

First Innings.

Park, run out	3
Chisholm, b Yeang	7
Baimer, c Melbourne b Young	0
Hensley, b Edwards	9
McDongald, c Doty b Edwards	0
Kyle, b Young	4
Hagaman, c Crooks b Young	0
Lindley, b Yonng	0
Williams, c Ward b Edwards	3
Battle, not out	3
Lyon, c Frampton b Young	0
Byes	4
Total,	39

Second Innings.

Park, b Edwards	2
Chisholm, c Young b Edwards	12
Balmer, b Yonng	0
Hensley, b Edwards	20
McDougald, c Doty b Edwards	0
Kyle, b Young	0
Hagaman, b Ellis	4
Lindley, b Young	4
Williams, b Ellis	3
Battle, not out	3
Lyon, c Melbourne b Ellis	0
Byes	1
Total,	42

YOUNG'S SIDE.

First Innings.

Young, c Chisholm b Hensley	4
Melbourne, c Balmer, b Hensley	0
Smith, run out	8
Doty, c Hagaman b Hensley	0
Edwards, b Hensley	8
Frampton, c Hagaman b Hensley	0
Westmoreland, b Hensley	4
Crooks, b Hensley	1
McCaskill, b Hensley	0
Ward, b Hensley	0
Ellis, not out	19
Byes	2
Total,	46

Second Innings.

Young, run out	4
Melbourne, b Park	0
Smith, b Park	7
Doty, b Park	0
Edwards, not out	0
Frampton, b Park	0
Westmoreland, b Park	0
Crooks, b Park	0
McCaskill, c Yonng b Hensley	0
Ward, b Park	4
Ellis, c Park b Hensley	4
Byes	0
Total,	24

Park's side winning by *one run*.

Next Saturday, we believe, the match of England vs. her Colonies will come off.

COWARDLY SELF-MUTILATION.—Four men in the town of Danbury, Connecticut, recently applied to a surgeon to have their hands dressed; three out of the four having deliberately severed the fore-finger of their right hand, and the other the fore-finger of the left hand—the latter mistaking the hand—and demanded a certificate of exemption from the draft.

☞ There is a rebellion among the English Quakers. The youthful fair of the sect have banded together in opposition to the poke bonnet and scant skirt. Crinoline of moderate periphery now surrounds their frames, and flowers and ribbons are invading the precincts of the drab. Tre elders are moved to lamentations, and through their organ, *The British Friend*, urge plaintive remonstrances. The young men among them are also exciting consternation by joining rifle corps.

☞ A woman named Parisot, in Paris, has been sentenced to 20 years' hard labor for killing the rival of her lover—the latter a pensioner with a wooden leg and the weight of 76 years to carry with it.

[From the London Weekly Dispatch.] Through Canada to Cariboo.

The autumn is the best time in the year for passing the Rocky Mountains. The Grand Trunk Railway Company grant through tickets to emigrants from Liverpool to St. Paul's, in the State of Minnesota, for £10 10s. 11d. The fare by rail from Quebec to St. Paul's is £3 3s. 11d., and the steerage passage from Liverpool to Quebec, including a plentiful supply of cooked provisions, is seven guineas. The luggage of the through passengers is moved from the ship to the railway station free of charge. A company was formed in London in the spring which undertook to forward emigrants to British Columbia, by way of Canada, for 40 guineas. It was to make arrangements beforehand along the route so as to insure speed and comfort to the travelers; but by accounts from St. Paul's just received the arrangements have broken down. Some of the parties from London were, we believe, in possession of ample pecuniary resources. We take the following from the St. Paul's *Press*:—"In our news summary on Tuesday morning the following item appeared:—'A party of 30 Englishmen recently arrived at Quebec under the auspices of a company in London, which advertises to carry them across the continent in comfortable carriages for the moderate sum of 40 guineas per head.' It appears that the party of English gentlemen who have for some days been at St. Paul's, and whose destination was the gold fields of British Columbia, are the party alluded to in the above item. Messrs. H.S Hime and James Hayward were the agents of the British Columbia Overland Transportation Company;—the former from Toronto, Canada, and the latter from London, where the company was organized under the auspices of men of wealth and character. There is a misunderstanding or mismanagement somewhere. Mr. Hime left Toronto with instructions to procure at St. Paul or the Red River settlement the necessary outfit for the overland transportation of the company, which duty we believe he fully or nearly succeeded in performing, supposing, of course, that the means for meeting his obligations in the transaction would be forthcoming on the arrival of the London agent, Mr. Hayward. On the other hand, Mr. Hayward reached St. Paul's with his party under the impression that everything would be prepared for their speedy transportation across the continent. Thus all concerned were sadly disappointed. The party have been encamped since their arrival here near the city, and although Mr. Hayward has received a dispatch from the agent in Quebec to draw on him for the amount required to put the party through, the difficulty and delay in perfecting the arrangements at this late day preclude the idea of going on with the enterprise this season. Mr. Hime leaves this morning for Toronto and Mr. Hayward for London, to investigate the causes of the miscarriage of the plans of the company. In the meantime, the main party of the gold seekers will dispose of themselves as best they can. A portion will return to England, some will proceed to the Red River settlement and either go on to their destination, or, if that is impracticable, wait there till next spring; while still another portion will probably remain in Minnesota." From St. Paul's to George Town, on the Red River, the distance is 300 miles. From thence to Fort Garry is 300 miles by land, or 500 miles by water. From the Red River to the Punchbowl Pass of the Rocky Mountains the distance is about 600 miles. A letter from Fort Garry (Red River) of the last of June, says:—"I think we have now got things well arranged, and intend to start to-morrow. We have three carts and oxen between us. Each man has 150lbs. of flour, and about 70lbs. of Pemican (buffalo meat), a great advantage on a long journey. We expect to travel at the rate of 20 to 25 miles a day, and to be at Jasper's House in about 40 or 50 days, and then cross the mountains to Cariboo, about 20 days more; the time allowed, however, is three months. There are various conflicting reports as to gold being in the Saskatchewan, a river rising on this side of the mountains, but we shall soon see for ourselves. There are over 100 fellows here waiting to go. About five companies of us have formed into a party numbering about 70. We are determined to go 'through,' insisting to go faster than if we all went separately, and by which we shall get besides more game on the way. We have hired for £20 sterling, we believe, a competent guide, a native of Edmonton, one of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts on our route. He is a French and Iroquois half-breed, most of the first settlers having intermarried with Indians. To get along in this part one needs to know a little French. The governor of the Hudson Bay Company was at St Paul's when we arrived there, and left a day or two before us, but had to lie by at a place on the road, so that we took him on with us. He it was who supplied us with the flour and pemican, and has been doing everything he can to assist us through, giving us letters to the officers at all the Company's posts on the way. We have found the settlers all along a pleasant, hospitable set of people. They are divided into two settlements, Scotch and French, but the Scotch is by far the larger settlement."

RETIREMENT OF A CLERGYMAN FROM THE ENGLISH CHURCH.—The Rev. C. Nevile recently resigned the incumbencies of Wickenby and Thorney, in the diocese of Lincoln, and has published a lengthy statement, explaining his reasons for taking that personally momentous step. It appears that the reverend gentleman some time since informed the Bishop of Lincoln that it was his intention to resign his Church preferment at the close of this year. "The present Prayer-book," says Mr. Nevile, "represents the exact state of religious knowledge in an age so barbarous and ignorant that poor helpless girls were roasted to death by archbishops, old women were hung as witches by judges on the bench, and 8000 clergymen were too illiterate to be allowed to preach. The confused and contradictory mass of theology contained in our Book of Common Prayer has been permitted to supersede the Word of God in our national Church, and it becomes the duty of every man to consider whether or not he is justified in remaining in it.

For my own part, I have no choice. . . . I gave my assent to the present prayer-book on the faith of explanations to be found in the works of Paley, Wheatley, and Tomline, which were put into my hands by the Church herself. I signed my contract on the express understanding that actual assent to the Thirty-nine Articles was never expected of me; that in a well-known form of absolution the word 'sins' meant 'censures,' and therefore in our Church meant 'nothing;' that the Athanasian Creed was altogether a forgery, the damnatory clause very much to be lamented, and that there was no difference whatever in the condition of baptized and unbaptized infants who die in infancy. The "revival of Church principles" has set aside these latitudinarian explanations, my contract has been fatally changed, and I contend that a court of equity ought to declare it void."—*English Paper.*

☞ A curious theory advanced in Mr. T. B. Aldrich's book "Out of His Head," is confirmed by the case of an Englishman named Burton, who murdered a boy nine years ol age, at Chatham, and immediately surrendered himself, avowing that he had long wished to be hanged, and that this morbid desire was the sole motive for the crime.

☞ It is rumored that Messrs. Trubner, the London publishers, are to issue selections from a German work called "Hours of Devotion," attributed to Zschokke. These selections have been made by no less a person than the Queen of England, and have already been printed for private circulation.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Delegates from the Provinces were announced to meet at Quebec on the 8th Sept. on matters connected with the Intercolonial Railway.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—Alexander Fisher, Esq., to be Fishery Warden for the County of Restigonche.

Thomas McDonald, a brakesman on the St. Andrews Railway, was killed on Tuesday last. He was on the top of a car load of shingles, and is supposed to have struck his head against one of the stringers of McComb's Bridge.

A child about six years old, son of Mr. Donald McLeod, of Newcastle, fell into the river from one of the wharves in that town, on the evening of Tuesday, the 28th July, and was drowned.

NORTH SHORE ITEMS.—The *Gleaner* says: From information received from various quarters, we have the most cheering intelligence respecting the state of the crops in these Northern Counties.

William James Ward, Esq., formerly of Halifax, died at St. John's, N. E., on the 1st, in the 57th year of his age. Mr. Ward had resided many years in St. John's, where he had established a popular journal, the *Morning Post*. Mr. Ward was at one time a rather prominent writer and editor on the Halifax papers, and for a long period associated with the *Morning Herald*, the first tri-weekly morning journal established in that city. He was a gentleman of very considerable attainments in the varied walks of literature.

To fully arouse the general public of these Provinces to the high importance of the gold districts of Nova Scotia have grown into a journal specially to their interests has been published and christened "The Gold Gazette," published in Halifax, N. S.

Card, the Government pilot, who was on board the Adventure when she was so near going on the rocks at Musquash, in foggy weather, has been dismissed by the naval authorities at Halifax.

The Church Record of Halifax announces the death (in England, near London) on the 14th ult., of Mrs. Inglis, widow of the late Episcopal Bishop of Nova Scotia. This lady was the daughter of the Hon. Thos. Cochran, who in the early days of Halifax, was one of its prominent men. She was also the mother of the distinguished Sir John Inglis, who is at present Commander-in-chief of the Ionian Islands.—*News.*

It is stated in some of the American papers that many persons are leaving Portsmouth, N. H., for Prince Edward Island, in order to escape the draft.

SUPREME COURT—Halifax, N. S.—Geo. B. Kenny, Halifax, A. B., Student-at-Law, having been duly examined and received a first class certificate, has been admitted and enrolled a Barrister and Attorney of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature.

A lump of gold, worth at least $800, may be seen at the store of William Kandick, Esq., Hollis street. It was taken from P. Leahy's claim at Tangier, and is the product of one-fourth of the quartz which he has got out with the last fifteen months. The remainder is expected to prove equally profitable.—*Express.*

Efforts are being made in Chatham and also in St. John, N. B., to organize a company for the purpose of raising means to build or purchase a first class steamer to ply between Shediac and the various ports on the North Shore and Prince Edward Island.

COMPULSORY HAIR-CUTTING.—Name, age, crime, and length of sentence, are then registered, and the "prison bird" is delivered to the hands of the prison authorities. Her first trial is the haircutting. Women who have cherished child, or friend, or husband, weep, and moan, and shiver, as the shears go ronnd their heads, and their long, dirty, matted locks strew the floor. Some try whining coaxing will do, and "very dear" and "God bless" the hair-cutters in the hope of an extra half-loch left on for grace, if they cannot escape the penalty altogether; some weep passionately, and beseech the matron on their knees to spare them, and will she go to the lady superintendent and state their case, when surely the rule will be relaxed this once and for them; others have violent shiverings and hysterical fits; others, again, set their lips hard, and submit without a murmur, sitting down in the chair and marching off to the bath afterwards in quite a business like way; others will yell, and kick, and bite, and are only to be kept quiet by handcuffs and superior force, and by the guards in the outer yards called in to tame their tigerishness. One old woman past 60, and with about a dozen gray hairs to fight for, resisted for a long time on the plea that since she was last there she had got married, and her husband, and is the property of the Queen of England herself dare touch it; and one fair-haired Scotch girl was delirious for 36 hours—"Dinna cut my hair; oh! dinna cut my hair!" wailing through the deserted corridors all the night long. But criminals have not in general such sensitive organisations as this; and, besides, her "hair" has always been more sacred to a Scottish maiden than to an English one.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

SUPERSTITION OF THE HINDOOS.—The *Dnyan Prakash* contains a strong illustration of native superstition, not unlike Edgar Poe's famous tale of the Egyptian Mummy, which the Yankee doctors restored to temporary life by electricity. Last October a Gujerati Banian died. While the preparations were being made for his cremation, up he rose, and in the midst of confusion asked "What are you doing to me here?" "The assembled people said: "These preparations we are making consequent upon your death." Upon this the revived person said, "Oh, brothers, I was taken by four men to a place at a distance, where there was a king surrounded by his court. He said to them, 'this creature still wants 29 minutes to complete his existence. Take him back to his house and bring me instead an old person of the Kunbi caste living a few miles off from Oorun.' Upon this I was set at liberty. All this took place before my very eyes." The assembled relatives were greatly astonished to hear this and, to disabuse themselves of any doubt of it, they sent two messengers to the village referred to. It was found that an old woman of Kunbi caste had actually died there a few minutes before, and the Banian died 50 minutes after. The fulfilment of the two statements of the Banian naturally caused no slight sensation in the village.

LUNACY PROCEEDINGS IN SPAIN.—A Madrid letter in the *Gazette des Tribunaux* says:—A singular case has just been brought before the tribunals of Valencia (Spain). A married lady of bunal of Valencia (Spain). A married lady of great personal attractions, and moving in the best circles of Valencia, was some time since taken to Barcelona by her husband and two of his brothers, and there confined in a lunatic asylum in spite of all the resistance she could offer. As the necessary medical certificates had been obtained, the keeper of the asylum made no objection to take charge of her. The unfortunate lady having some time after found means to escape, and get back to Valencia, lodged a complaint against her husband, his brothers, and the doctors who signed the certificates, all of whom have just been condemned to 12 years' hard labor.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 14, 1862.

The Peace River Gold Fields.

Every year is adding to our knowledge of the extensiveness of our gold fields. Our miners are creeping up the auriferous arteries which drain every portion of this north western empire. Slowly the riches of the Columbia, the Thompson, the Fraser, the Stickeen, and Nass Rivers are becoming unfolded; and now Peace River, whose outlet is on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, is coming in for its share of exploration. Parties of miners are organizing in the upper country for the purpose of mining on the headwaters of that river next spring. Most of them, we believe, do not expect to get farther up this fall than Fort George, where they will remain all winter with their pack animals and a plentiful supply of provisions and tools ready for an early start in the spring. The course usually followed by the Hudson Bay Company's servants going to that river is by canoe up the Stuart River to Fort James, at the head of Stewart's Lake, thence across to the north-eastern side of the lake; from this point to McLeod's Fort, at the outlet of McLeod's Lake into the Peace River, the journey is prairie—nearly altogether by land. This trip, we believe, can be made inside of ten days. But at the same time we have no doubt that a much shorter route exists by way of the Salmon River, a few miles north of Fort George. As the crow flies, the distance between McLeod's Fort and Fort George cannot be more than one hundred miles, if it be even so great, which we doubt. A spur of the Rocky Mountains called the Babine or Peaked Mountains forms the watershed between the Fraser and the headwaters of the Peace River. From McLeod's Lake to the latter river runs northeast through a pass in the Rocky Mountains. McLean, the author of "Notes of a Twenty-five Years' in the H. B. Company's Service," made the passage in 1833 between the pass in the mountains and McLeod's in seven days, and between the latter place and Fort James, at the head of Stuart River, in three days. After leaving the Rocky Mountains, the spurs on each side of the Peace River recede to a considerable distance, leaving a flat, yielding timber of a large growth. The description of the country thus given by McLean, corresponds with the accounts of the country brought down this summer by parties who had been mining there, and who had returned for supplies. They described it as a tolerably open country, covered with a fertile soil, and having a climate in summer in every way superior to Cariboo. As to its character as a gold field, of course we can as yet say little. That gold in considerable quantities has been found there we have no doubt. The miners who came down for supplies appeared to have plenty of dust to pay for all they required; even luxuries were purchased by them. Mr. Ogden, of Ft. James at his last visit to this city (this summer) brought down some very fine specimens found in that country. Further than this we cannot speak at present. The Upper Fraser River route must, of course, be the channel through which all supplies will pass to the Peace River mines for some time to come. If a good road could be made from Bentinck Arm or Bute Inlet to some point near Fort George, these mines might be reached in as short a time as those of Cariboo are now. If the new diggings should turn out to be of the character reported by those who have been there—that is in diameter—they will afford employment to a large number of miners and good chances for all.

THERE'S THE RUB.—In appointing Hon. Malcolm Cameron to lay a statement of its grievances at the foot of the throne, the Colony of New Westminster forgot one very important item. It forgot that at least £2500 were necessary to defray Mr. Cameron's traveling expenses to the Court of St. James, and to furnish him with an outfit that would be alike creditable to the great Colony which he has been most unwillingly called from his home in Canada West to represent, and support the dignity of his position. Having chosen their delegate, where the money is to be raised has become a serious question. £2500 is no flea-bite when phlebotomized from the pockets of the residents of a little interior town like New Westminster. By them nearly the whole bill must be footed. It would prove a bootless undertaking to "strike" Cariboo miners or the residents of Yale, Douglas, or any of the other towns, for subscriptions. They won't give a farthing for a delegate, except it be a man whom they know something about—who has proved himself a faithful friend of the country—and in whose selection they have had a voice. The bare idea of Mosquitotown, with its 200 or 300 inhabitants, arrogating to itself the right to legislate for the whole of British Columbia, seems so supremely ridiculous that it renders its politicians objects of contemptuous ridicule to colonists generally. Since Mosquitotown has chosen its man, let it defray his expenses. When he has been got safely off, let Yale, Douglas, Lytton, Lillooet, and Cariboo, club together and send forward a tried and competent man to ask redress for their many grievances. A clever dodge to draw Victoria into the mosquito-net signally failed, and the pressure now being brought to bear upon the interior of British Columbia will fail likewise. Either New Westminster has got to pay nearly the whole of the £2500 or she will get no delegate. Let her politicians "shell out," or forever after hold their peace until some other locality has first had a chance to be heard from.

FAILURES.—Three heavy failures occurred recently at San Francisco, viz.: J. L. Taggard & Co.; A. M. Gilman & Co.; and Cutting & Co.

INJURED.—John T. Scott of New Westminster, was injured at his claim on Williams Creek, on the 28th ult., by the caving in upon him of a bank of dirt. His injuries were not considered severe.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, Oct. 11.

MILK AND WATER.—Both of these fluids are scarce. Milk is now retailed at six bits a gallon, and water, though it has not advanced in price, is often difficult to be obtained by housekeepers. The increased demand for the fluids consequent to the large influx of immigrants this year has caused this scarcity. Additional milch cows and water-carts are sadly needed, and some of the unemployed might make a good thing by engaging in either business.

NEVER AX'ED FOR THEM.—A man named Albin has been arrested for stealing three axes from J. T. Little & Co.'s woodyard. It is charged that the accused, who was employed by Little & Co., carried the implements of industry off and sold them to wood-choppers at work up the arm of the harbor.

A GOOD WORK.—The chain gang are really doing a good work in blasting through the rock on Humboldt street, and the result of their labors will be a great public convenience, besides lessening the danger of damage to vehicles which has often been experienced in that section of the town.

WHISKY DESTROYED.—The sloop Hamly was overhauled near Fort Simpson by the Devastation, and 400 gallons of liquor found aboard was thrown into the sea.

RESCUE OF WHITE.—It is reported that H. M. Ship Devastation rescued White, the wounded man held as prisoner by a tribe of Northwest Coast Indians, and brought him to Nanaimo.

GOLD BARS AND COIN.—Bars 800 fine rule at 1¼ per cent. discount in the market; bars from 800 to 850, 1½ per cent.; from 850 to 900, 1¾ per cent. The supply of coin is fully equal to the demand.

DEPARTURES.—The steamer Eliza Anderson, for Puget Sound, and the Enterprise, for New Westminster, left yesterday morning.

PRISONERS.—The Devastation has on board nine Indian prisoners, detained as principals or witnesses in the late outrages on Stickeen adventurers.

☞ The bark Onward sailed yesterday morning for Nanaimo.

☞ The steamer Henrietta has gone to Fraser River, to make regular trips.

MONDAY, Oct. 13.

THE MAYERS-ODELL ASSAULT CASE.—The Police Court room was crowded on Saturday morning last, when the case of Thomas Odell *vs* Morris Mayer, for assault, was called. Mr. Bishop, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that Mayers had agreed to pay the Doctor's bill and to compensate the injured man for the damage done to his person—the case, he hoped, would therefore be considered as compromised. The Magistrate said that from the appearance of Odell's face the assault was a serious one. The complainant's surgeon was called and stated that three of his patient's ribs were broken; but that his condition was not dangerous, provided that he abstained from dissipation. The Attorney General here entered and Mr. Bishop remarked that he believed he had been retained by Mayers for the defence. The Attorney-General was understood in reply that he had not been retained for the defence, but that he saw no reason why the case might not be settled out of court. The magistrate replied, that after the statement made by the physician as to the state of Odell's health, he felt it his duty to remand the case for one week. Mayers entered his own recognizance, in the sum of £100, to appear and answer the charge. Subsequently E. B. Earles, of the Colonial Hotel, made a statement as to what he saw of the assault—describing it as one of the most brutal he had ever witnessed. The Magistrate thanked Mr. Earles for the statement and promised that it would be taken into consideration on Saturday next. Odell, who was much intoxicated and whose face bore the marks of the severe punishment, appeared in Court.

ON DIT.—What would our citizens say to a petition to the Legislature praying the passage of a bill to repeal the Municipal Charter? Some surprise would no doubt be created were such a memorial handed round, but would it meet with much opposition from property holders and electors, generally? The prospective doubling and, in some instances, trebling of taxes by the Council, certainly bodes no good to the town, and raises a query in the minds of many as to what will be done with the money after it has been collected? If the action of the Council on Friday night last is a fair index of what is to follow, we fancy that but little indignation would be felt on the part of the townspeople if the whole affair was upset by the Legislature, yet it might be wise to wait and see the length to which the Fathers will go. Give them plenty of rope, for they can be pulled up at any time.

WELCOME HOME.—Rev. Dr. Evans, D. D., pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, of this city, returned on Saturday evening, after a tour of several months in the Cariboo mines. The Doctor looks well and took part in divine service at his church yesterday. He was warmly welcomed by his flock.

WILL GET OVER IT.—McGinty, who stabbed himself at the Albion Saloon, a week ago, will recover. Dr. Dickson yesterday reported him as rapidly improving and exhibiting symptoms which warrant the belief that he will be discharged cured in a few days.

QUICK WORK.—It is rumored that Gilchrist, who shot the miner Pierce at Williams Lake, on the 24th of last month, was tried before Judge Begbie, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for life.

LARGE APPLES.—From Col. Pritchard's orchard, at Portland, Oregon, we have received several apples of the Dutch Magnolia and Gloria Mundi species. The average weight of each is 1 3-4 pounds. Col. Pritchard is now engaged in setting out a great variety of choice fruit trees in his garden at the head of Fort street.

ARRIVAL OF THE "TYNEMOUTH."—The steamship Tynemouth arrived yesterday at Esquimalt, in seven hours and seven minutes from Nanaimo, with several hundred tons of coal aboard, destined for San Francisco, for which port she will sail in a few days. She is at anchor in Esquimalt harbor.

FROM FRASER RIVER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday night last from New Westminster. She brought 100 passengers and about $75,000 in gold dust.

☞ Mr. Heisterman has secured the names of 110 merchants and professional men as subscribers to the Library and News Room.

☞ Boone Helm, said to be a bad character, was arrested by Sergeant Blake last evening.

TUESDAY, Oct. 14.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The Wesleyan Methodist Church was crowded last evening by persons anxious to hear Hon. Malcolm Cameron lecture on the subject of Temperance. Rev. A. C. Garrett occupied the Chair. The lecturer made a feeling appeal to members of every religious denomination to combine on behalf of teetotalism. Remarks were made by Revs. Browning and Lucas, and at the conclusion of the exercises ninety-two persons came forward and signed the pledge. An election for officers was then held, with the following result:—Jeffries, President; John Jessop, Secretary and Treasurer. Committee, Messrs. Newton, Forsyth, Kirk, Gibbs (colored), and Dr. Chipp.

INCORRECT.—The report that ten Englishmen lost their lives in Stickeen River, on the 3d Sept., by the upsetting of a canoe, proves incorrect. Parties who left the river on the 11th Sept. state that the canoe was not even capsized, and that when last seen the occupants were pursuing their way up the river with an expressed determination to give the miners a fair trial before condemning them. We are glad to note the incorrectness of the painful report.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Boone Helm, represented as a bad character, was taken into custody on Sunday night last, upon a charge of drinking at saloons and leaving without settling his score, and for taking some apples from a stand. Sergt. Blake, who made the arrest, said that he understood the accused had killed a man at Salmon River, and fled to British Columbia. Helm was remanded for three days in order to see what account he can then give of himself.

RATHER CHEEK-Y.—A young gentleman lately arrived in this Colony sends us a written copy of the ballad "Good News from Home," and asks us to publish it as an emanation from his own brain. The ballad is a beautiful one, but, as it happens to have been stolen from another poet, we must decline its publication, the more especially as we heard it sung seven years ago in San Francisco.

THEY NEED THEM.—Prayers were offered up on Sunday at one of the churches in behalf of the Mayor and Town Council. If the proceedings of the Council on Friday evening last are to be taken as an evidence of what is to come, not only the Mayor and Councillors, but the tax-ridden citizens will soon need praying for.

POLICE COURT.—The dock was filled to overflowing yesterday with persons charged with minor offences, such as drunkenness, rowdyism, and fighting. They were severally disposed of in a summary manner without a single item of interest transpiring.

THE "ENTERPRISE."—This steamer will leave for Fraser River about noon to-day, returning to-morrow afternoon. She runs like a witch, and made her last trip down from New Westminster in five hours and a half.

FLOUR BACON AND BEANS.—Sales slow, prices stiff. Oregon bacon scarce at 20c., with a fresh supply on the steamer now due. Eastern bacon 15 to 16 cents per pound. For Golden Gate superfine flour, $7 25 to $8 is paid; stocks full.

☞ The mail-steamer, having left San Francisco on the 7th for this port *via* Portland, is due here at any moment.

THE "ASHMORE."—The suits against this vessel will come up in the police court to-day, under the amended summons.

FUEL.—Nanaimo coal is being retailed at $10 per ton; red fir, at $5 per cord; oak, $7 per cord These prices are the same as those of last year.

SOMASS.—Several formers have settled on Somass Prairie, below Harrison River, and are preparing to put in crops.

☞ The Emily Harris is up for Nanaimo, Comax and Salt Spring Island on Friday.

Civic Taxes.

Some alarm exists among tax-payers lest our City Fathers may impose higher taxes than circumstances warrant; and it does not appear to be entirely without foundation. We are persuaded that the high rate proposed is due to a laudable desire to grade, macadamize and improve our streets, construct sewers, and attend to other public improvements; to find employment; in fact to do something whilst in office—and to leave a monument that they were once in office. But it is very desirable for our City Fathers to remember "that Rome was not built in a day;" and, moreover, it is not expected that everything can be done in one year to improve and adorn this city. Townspeople are willing to strain a point; but they are not made of money, and cannot give what they have not got. They are not disposed to be penurious; neither are they willing to commence suddenly to live ostentatiously without counting the cost. There is a medium between these extremes that it may be wise to attend to. There is a feeling that our City Fathers are inclined to the latter extreme—disposed to improve the town very fast. We prefer in a new country—in fact in an old one—the enterprising and go-aheadative to the slow, unenterprising, and dead-and-alive; but if we move faster than our resources warrant—if we levy heavier taxes than we can afford to pay, we shall exhaust the tax-payer, which will be like killing the goose that laid the golden egg. And in that case we shall have time to reflect on the unreflecting—to counsel with councillors who were too fast—a little ahead of the age.

The Wedding Day.

A gentleman who had courted a most agreeable young woman, and won her heart, obtained also the consent of her father. The old man had a fancy that they should be married in the same church where he himself was, in a village in West moreland, and made them set out while he was laid up with the gout in London. The bridegroom took only his man—the bride her maid; they had the most agreeable journey imaginable to the place of marriage, from whence the bridegroom wrote the following letter to his wife's father:

"SIR:—After a very pleasant journey hither, we are preparing for the happy hour in which I am to be your son. I assure you the bride carries it, in the eye of the vicar who married you, much beyond her mother; though he says, your open sleeves, pantaloons, and shoulder-knot made a much better show than the fanciful dress I am in. However, I am contented to be the second fine man this village ever saw, and shall make it very merry before night, because I shall write myself from thence your most dutiful son. T. D."

"The bride gives her duty, and is as handsome as an angel. I am the happiest man breathing."

The villagers were assembling about the church, and the happy couple took a walk in a private garden. The bridegroom's man knew his master would leave the place on a sudden after the wedding, and seeing him draw his pistols the night before, took this opportunity to go into his chamber and charge them. Upon their return from the garden they went into that room; and after a little fond reillery on the subject of their courtship, the lover took up a pistol, which he knew he had unloaded the night before, and presenting it to her, said with the most graceful air, whilst she looked pleased at his agreeable flattery:

"Now, madam repent of all these cruelties you have been guilty of to me; consider before you die how often you have made a poor wretch sit cooling under your casement; you shall die you tyrant—you shall die with all those instruments of death and destruction about you—with that enchanting smile, those killing ringlets of your hair."

"Give fire!" said she, laughing.

He did so, and shot her dead. Who can speak his condition? But he bore it so patiently as to call upon his man. The poor wretch entered, and his master locked the door upon him.

"Will," said he, "did you charge these pistols?"

He answered "Yes."

Upon which, he shot him dead with that reasoning. After this, amidst a thousand broken sobs, piercing groans, and distracted motions, he wrote the following letter to the father of his dead bride:

"SIR:—I, who two hours ago told you truly I was the happiest men alive, am now the most miserable. Your daughter lies dead at my feet, killed by my hand through a mistake of my man's charging my pistols unknown to me. Him have I murdered for it. Such is my wedding day. I will immediately follow my wife to her grave, but before I throw myself upon my sword, I command my distraction so far as to explain my story to you, for my heart will not keep together until I have stabbed it. Poor, good old man! Remember he who killed your daughter died for it. In the article of death, I give you my thanks, and pray for you, though I dare not for myself. If it be possible, do not curse me."

The Distress in Lancashire.

The returns from the manufacturing districts show a rapid increase in the extent of the distress indicated by the closing of factories, the additions to the number of paupers, and the sums spent in their relief, and the greater calls made upon the relief committees in the various towns. At Preston, the mill of Messrs. Sharples & Co., hitherto running full time, and the workmen of which have been in the habit of making weekly contributions for the relief of the distress will now be reduced to working four days in the week. At Padiham, a thriving manufactoring town in the union of Burnley, it is reported that three or four of the largest mills are about to close entirely; and there are reports of a similar character from other places. At Preston, there is an increase of £607 1s. in the expenditure for the relief of the poor for the last week as compared with the corresponding week of 1861, and the number of paupers is steadily on the increase. On the 6th of May last there were 1,199, while on August the 5th there were 12,256. The expenditure last week by the relief committee was £408 7s., or nearly £15 more than in the preceding week. At Stockport, the number receiving relief is 12,700, being an increase of 1000 over the previous week, and the weekly returns for the past month also strikingly illustrate the rapidity of the increase of pauperism. In the week ending July 5 there were 10,164 paupers; in the week ending July 12 there were 10,734; on the 19th July there were 10,952: and in the last week in July the numbers rose to 11,000. Of the 12,700 men receiving relief, about 2700 are also in the receipt of parochial relief; but making due allowance for these, there are now 15,250 persons in the town being relieved by the guardians and the committees every week, which is more than one fourth of the population of the borough. At Wigan there is an increase of 253 cases, or 765 persons, on the preceding week, the total number of persons who were relief has been given being 2486. The number assisted by the committees is 7,668, giving a total of 12,383 in-door and out-door poor in the Wigan union, at a weekly expenditure of £370. In all the towns the most vigorous efforts continue to be made by means of private benevolence to mitigate the evils from which the operatives and their families are suffering, and subscriptions to a large amount are reported.—*London paper.*

HOW TO GROW BEAUTIFUL.—Persons may outgrow disease and become healthy by proper attention to the laws of health. Some suitable exercise, moderate and daily exercise men may become active and strong in limb and in muscle. But to grow beautiful, how? Age dims the lustre of the eye and pales the roses on the beauty cheek, while crowfeet and furrows, and wrinkles, and lost teeth, and grey hairs, and bald head, and tottering limbs, and limping, most sadly mar the human form divine. But dim as the eye is, and pallid and sunken the cheek, the face of beauty, and frail and feeble that once strong, erect, and manly body, the immortal soul, just fledging its wings for its home in heaven, may look out through those faded windows as beautiful as the dewdrop of summer's morning, as melting as the tears that glisten in affection's eye—by growing kindly, by cultivating sympathy with all human kind, by cherishing forbearance towards the follies and foibles of our race, and feeding, day by day, on that love to God and man which lifts us from the brute, and makes us akin to angels.

☞ The Muncie (Ind.) *Press* says: At a meeting in this county, held for the purpose of getting volunteers, a young lady went to her betrothed, took him by the hand, and led him up to the stand where the recruiting officers were taking the names of those who desired to enlist in the service of their country, and then without seeming the least abashed, in the presence of the large assemblage, kissed him, and then laid his hand on the roll for him to sign his name.

☞ In Moravia there is a man living, a peasant, who is 147 years old, and still hale and hearty. He was formerly a soldier, and remarried at 90. He lives on milk and potatoes.

BY-LAW NO. 1.

For the Protection of the City against Fire.

WE, THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS in Council convened, by virtue of the power and authority vested in us by an Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the City of Victoria," passed the second day of August, A. D. 1862, in the Twenty-sixth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and whereas it is expedient for the good government of the city,

SEC. 1. No person or persons shall make a bonfire in any public street or thoroughfare at any time, nor have any fire burning out of doors after sunset, within the limits of the City.

2. No person or persons shall use a burning candle, lamp, or taper, in any stable or place containing hay, straw, shavings, or any combustible material, within the limits of the city, unless such burning candle, lamp, or taper be enclosed in a lantern or other safe covering.

3. No person or persons shall fix or pass any stove-pipe through the walls, ceilings, or roof of any wood building.

4. No person or persons shall pass any stove-pipe through any lath and plaster or wood partition, except there be a free space of not less than three inches round the same, which may be covered with perforated iron, zinc, or tin plate.

5. All chimneys, stove-pipes and flues shall be kept clean; and if any chimney or stove-pipe take fire, the person or persons using the same shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter mentioned.

6. No person or persons shall build, set, or place any stove, furnace, range, fire-place or vessel, in which fire may be kept, in such manner that the back thereof be less than sixteen inches from any wood work; all stoves, furnaces, &c., built in brick chimneys shall be provided with a stone or brick hearth projecting not less than *twelve* inches from the firs front. Iron stoves, furnaces, &c., detached from the walls of any building shall stand upon stone, brick, zinc, or other incombustible material, which shall project not less than one foot from the front or door of the same.

7. The walls of all chimneys adjoining wood work shall not be less than six inches thick. No joists, bond-timber, or wood of any kind, shall be allowed to enter or rest upon any chimney.

8 It shall be the duty of the Fire Wardens in their respective Wards, or upon complaint made to the said Fire Wardens (in writing) by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, or his assistant, or by any Police Officer, to notify any person or persons failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law, stating the alterations or amendments required, and all persons so notified shall alter, remove, amend, or destroy whatever obstacles may exist to the proper carrying out of this By-law within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such notice.

9. The Fire Wardens may, and are hereby authorised to enter any building or tenement within their respective Wards, individually or in company with either the Chief Engineer, his assistants, or any Police officer, to inspect any flues, chimneys, stove-pipes, stoves, furnaces, ranges, &c.-places, or other vessel in which fire is kept, and if in his or their opinion the same is constructed, erected, or placed contrary to the provisions of this By-law, he shall give notice and order the alteration or removal of the same as in the aforesaid notice.

10. Any person or persons failing to comply with any of the provisions in this By-law, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds sterling, (£5.) for each offence.

THOMAS HARRIS,
Mayor of the City of Victoria.
this 3d day of Oct., 1862.

ALGERNON AUSTEN,
Town Clerk.

BY-LAW No. 2.

Defining the Duties of Fire Wardens and Regulating the Conduct of the Inhabitants at Fires.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the Mayor and Council at their first meeting after the passing of this By-law, and thereafter annually, to appoint one Councillor from each ward as Fire Warden.

2. The duty of the said Fire Wardens shall be to attend at all fires within their respective wards; and they shall have chief command in all things pertaining to the preservation of goods and other property that may be endangered. They shall have power to arraign any person or persons at or near the fire in such manner as may be necessary to assist the fire department the more effectually to discharge their duty.

3. It shall be the duty of the Mayor and each member of the Council to attend such fires, to assist the Fire Warden, and afford him their counsel and co-operation; and for the more effectual extinguishing of fires, it shall and may be lawful for the said Fire Wardan, with the concurrence of the Mayor or either of the Councillors present, and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department or his assistants if present (and they are hereby authorized and empowered so to do), to cause to be demolished, cut down, or removed, any building, erection, or fence, for the purpose of checking the progress of any conflagration.

4. In the absence of the Fire Warden, at any fire in his ward, either of the other Fire Wardens or the Councillor who shall first arrive at the place of fire, shall discharge the duties of Fire Warden until his arrival.

5. All persons, not being members of the Fire Department, shall pay implicit obedience to the orders of the Fire Wardens, the Mayor, or any member of the Council, who shall, during the absence of the Fire Warden, assume the authority of directing at fires.

6. For the better distinguishing of Fire Wardens each shall be provided at the expense of the Corporation with a speaking trumpet, painted white, having in red letters thereon the words "Fire Warden," and the number of the ward. These trumpets shall be given over to their successors, at the expiration of their term of office.

7. The Fire Wardens shall hold office until their successors shall have been appointed.

8. The owner of every house or block of buildings shall provide and keep constantly on the premises a good strong ladder, long enough to reach the whole height of his principal building.

9. Any person or persons convicted upon information before the Mayor or any Justice of the Peace of the city, of raising a false alarm of fire, shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter mentioned.

10. No person shall oppose or interfere with any Fire Warden in the discharge of his duty as such, or oppose any Fireman or Constable specially or otherwise engaged in protecting property or in aiding the Fire Department.

11. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this By-Law shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds (£10) sterling, or imprisonment not exceeding one month.

12. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to give the Fire Wardens, or any member of the Council acting in their stead, any authority to interfere with the working of the fire-engines or other apparatus of the Fire Department, that may be under the direction of the Chief Engineer or his Assistant.

THOMAS HARRIS, Mayor.

ALGERNON AUSTEN,
Town Clerk.

Cricket—A Challenge.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—I notice in your paper that Capt. Layton will play Eleven Cricketers on the Island with broomsticks. I have therefore the following proposition to make to that gentleman:

I will play that gentleman and his Eleven for the sum of $1000, on condition that they use broomsticks, and that I shall be allowed a bat, two fielders, and eleven wickets.

Capt. Layton's Eleven are: Messrs. Whittaker, Ballentyne, Layton, Tye, Chisholm, Young, Hamilton, Richardson, Green, Ellis, Howlett.

Yours, truly,

J. H. HOWARD.

Esquimalt, Oct. 13, 1862.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 14, 1862.

English News.

By the arrival of the Sierra Nevada we have English dates to August 17, being three weeks later than our last.

The commercial treaty between England and Belgium has been concluded and communicated to the Belgian Chamber of Representatives. In substance it ratifies the complete assimilation of the two flags in all national relations and transactions and the reciprocal suppression of transit dues. The *Daily News* says: The Belgian tariff is hence modified in a sense similar to that of France. In some instances our exports are placed upon even a better footing than they are in the ports of France; in some few cases, they will have for the present to submit to differential duties less favorable than their French rivals are subjected to. At the end of three years the principle of reciprocity, it may be said, will be in practical operation between England, France and Belgium respectively.

Mr. Scott Russell has recently been making a formidable attack upon the Admiralty. His extensive experience in everything connected with iron ship-building and iron-plated vessels of war entitles him to be considered as no mean antagonist in such a contest. The bill of indictment embraces the following formidable charges: "Since the efficiency of armour ships became practically established by experience the Admiralty have expended on the materiel of the navy *thirty millions*, and nearly the whole of this has been expended on combustible wooden ships, known to be useless as engines of war and proved to be untenable against horizontal shell fire." And, adds the *European Times*, Mr. Scott Russell proceeds to establish this statement by a series of facts to which there can be no reply.

The failure has been announced of Messrs. Richard Rostron & Co., an old and respectable firm of Manchester, carrying on an extensive business with Brazil. It is stated that their liabilities on acceptance of draughts from Brazil, are £271,000. The Dublin *Evening Mail* announces the death of Professor O'Curry, an eminent Irish scholar. This event, following so closely upon that of his co-laborer, D. O. Donovan, will be an irremediable loss to Celtic literature. Both were employed by the Government in transcribing and preparing for publication the ancient Dublin law manuscripts of Ireland.

By a recent act of Parliament, copy-right of photographs, drawings, and paintings, is vested in the artist for his life, and seven years after his death.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have published their half-yearly report. A number of topics of great interest to commercial men are discussed in it; and among them we find reference to the necessity of a better postal communication between England and the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, via Panama. It is to be hoped that the matter will not be allowed to drop at that; but that English merchants will push the question to its legitimate development. The great increase of trade between this Island and England, and the growing importance of commercial relations between the two countries are becoming every day more apparent, and cannot be long allowed to suffer from such a drawback as our present irregular mail system.

Speaking of the Queen's Speech, the *European Times* says: "One of the most barren sessions of modern times has been brought to a close by one of the most effective and best written prorogation speeches we have read for many a year. In prorogation as the session was bankrupt in deeds, the best has been made of the shortcoming by an admirable parade of words; and while there is little to admire in the proceedings of the assembled wisdom of the nation, between tha beginning of February and the early part of August, 1862, the history is told in the speech in terms which show how much can be made of little, and the dimensions to which a grain of mustard seed can be expanded." The chief topics which make up the speech are the zeal and patriotic spirit of the Volunteer Forces, and the military efficiency they have attained; the kindly international intercourse which has subsisted between Her Majesty's subjects and the numerous foreigners visiting the United Kingdom this year; Her Majesty's assent to an act for carrying into effect the treaty concluded with the President of the United States for the suppression of the slave trade; the extension of education among the poorer classes; the distress of the manufacturing districts, and the fortitude with which it has been borne; the new act for rendering more easy the transfer of land—which by the way is the most important measure of the session—and the act for the better regulation of merchant shipping. In the speech to the Lords allusion is made to the civil war in America, and it is declared that "Her Majesty having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality to which she has so steadily adhered." The disturbances of the frontier provinces of the Turkish Empire; the war in China, and the commercial treaty with the King of the Belgians, are also referred to. Her Majesty's relations with foreign powers are declared to be friendly and satisfactory, and Her Majesty trusts there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

The cotton famine still engages the attention of commercial and public men. The improvidence of manufacturers in neglecting to provide for the contingency which has operated so grievously towards the inhabitants of the manufacturing districts, is sharply criticised in the public prints. A comparison is instituted between the present distress and the Irish potato famine. One of the London papers shows "that five millions of the Irish staked all on a tuber, and half that number in England have staked all on a pod." "We preached," says the writer, "to the Irish on their fatuous reliance on one edible. We proclaimed on superior prudence in every assembly all over the world; yet can anybody show us one atom of real difference?" The Irish were cautioned against placing too much dependence on the permanence of the potato, but in vain; perhaps as much from necessity as anything else. The precariousness of the supply of cotton from the American States was in a like manner demonstrated to the cotton spinners of England. They perceived the danger and talked about the remedy, but did nothing. Both countries have suffered from their respective objects of dependence. English manufacturers by taking proper steps—by the expenditure of a little capital and encouraging the growth of cotton in their own colonies and elsewhere—by a little less greed of growing rapidly rich—might have avoided the present calamity.

Haivesting had commenced at our last dates. The reports of grain crops vary very much from different parts of the country, but the general opinion seemed to be that the yield would nearly come up the average.

Later from British Columbia.

The steamers Eliza Anderson and Enterprise arrived from Fraser River Wednesday with 230 passengers and over $150,000 in gold dust, principally in the hands of passengers. Many miners with heavy swags of dust in their possession were observed leaving the steamers, and several traders and packers with more or less treasure also arrived. There is nothing later from the diggings.

Gilchrist, who shot a miner at Williams Lake on the 24th ult., was arrested on the second day after fleeing from the Lake, at a packer's camp. He was asleep, and made no resistance to Messrs. Smith, Comperts, and Pinckbock, by whom he was captured. The prisoner was taken back to the Lake, where he will be tried for murder.

An inquest was held on the body of the murdered man, and the following verdict rendered:

"We, the undersigned, jurors, convened at Williams Lake this 25th day of September, 1862, to view the body of one V. J. Pierce, find, from the evidence before us, that he met his death on the night of the 24th inst., at the Mission Ranch, at the hands of R. Gilchrist, by the discharge of a pistol loaded with ball.

"R. T. Smith, acting Coroner; D. C. Moreland; E. R. Hutchinson; J. J. Kingsford; H. S. Reed; H. Maupen; J. F. Bybee; S. Marks; W. Clemens; F. M. Woodward; John Macdonald; E. Thomas.

"Witness—George R. Gomperts, Deputy Postmaster and Deputy Sheriff."

The report of the murder of Johanna Maguire is confirmed by this arrival. Her body was found four miles this side of Antler Creek with the throat cut from ear to ear. The perpetrators were not tracked.

Great excitement exists at Cariboo regarding Peace River, and parties of miners leave daily for the new diggings in that section. The diggings are reported rich and extensive.

Gov. Douglas is engaged in inspecting Wright & Co.'s wagon-road. Work on Oppenheimer's contract is suspended.

Flour at the Forks of Quesnelle is 27 cents. The market is overstocked with nearly every article.

John Rose and Johnson, both old prospectors, are missing and are supposed to be lost. They left a mining camp eight weeks since, with five weeks' "grub," on a prospecting tour, and were last seen descending Willow River on a raft. Search is being made for the missing men by their friends.

THE SWINDLE EXPOSED.—The "British Colombian Overland Transit Company"—the same which promised to send passengers through Canada and across the Rocky Mountains in "four-horse spring wagons," has, as we predicted, proved a swindle, notwithstanding the assertion made in Parliament that the company was fully prepared to carry out the objects set forth in the prospectus. It seems that when the first batch of dupes (some 100 in number) reached St. Paul, Minnesota, they ascertained that no provision had been made for forwarding them to British Columbia as agreed upon by the company. The company's drafts on the St. Paul's bankers were dishonored, and most of the party, being destitute of means, could neither go on nor return. One of the dupes, however, managed to get back to London and caused the arrest of Mr. James Henson, the secretary of the company, on a charge of obtaining £42, by means of false representations, with intent to defraud the complainant. The case was partially gone into before Alderman Finnis, on the 14th of August, and postponed for one week. Colonel Sleigh, the manager of the company, is said to have pocketed the cash as fast as received. The poor fellows who remained at St. Paul's were represented to be entirely destitute. The bubble having burst, punishment too severe cannot be meted out to the swindlers.

THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST VICTOR SMITH. The indictments against Victor Smith, U. S. Collector for Puget Sound, are nine in number, seven of which are for embezzlement of public funds, amounting in the aggregate to $12,235; one for contributing $1632 75 towards the support of a spiritual newspaper called, the *Herald of Progress*; and one for unlawfully trading in public lands.

"KING CARIBOO."—Many of our readers will remember the clever arrest at this place of Obadiah L. Adams, *alias* "King Cariboo," last spring, by a detective police officer named Merritt, from New York City. Merritt got his prisoner safely to New York, but out of the $18,000 which he had appropriated, only $360 were recovered. It is doubtful if the law can touch the rogue.

A YOUNG MOTHER DEAD.—In a late issue of the Nevada, Cal., *Democrat* an obituary notice appears of the death of Mrs. Sarah Angeline Sawyer, who died at Blue Tent on the 7th inst., aged 13 years, 11 months, and 18 days, leaving an infant child.

☞ The number of slaves emancipated in the District of Columbia, under the law abolishing slavery therein, feots up 3,100.

NEWS IN DETAIL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The official report of the battle of Iuka, Mississippi, says: Our loss in killed and wounded is less than 100, while the rebel dead found on the field number 260.

CAIRO, Sept. 22.—In the battle at Iuka, Miss., on Saturday, Price was attacked at three points at the same time, being nearly surrounded. He cut his way through at the point where the Forty-seventh Illinois Regiment was stationed. During the fight, a body of Texan rangers charged on one of our batteries and notwithstanding our determined resistance, spiked our guns. This was our only loss in artillery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—An official report gives the loss of Sumner's corps in the battle of Antietam at 5,238.

In their hasty retreat the rebels left eleven or twelve hundred wounded between Sharpsburg and the river. These have been paroled.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated the 20th, says, Stewart's rebel cavalry, with a regiment of infantry and three batteries, made a raid across the Potomac on Friday evening. A Federal force was sent up to drive them back. They recrossed during the night. The work of burying the dead still continues, the average of burials being about a thousand a day. To-morrow will probably finish it.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A Key West letter reports 46 cases of yellow fever on board the frigate St. Lawrence, on the 13th. There had previously been 24 deaths.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—Humphrey Marshall with 12,000 men and 42 pieces of artillery was expected to reach Paris yesterday morning. The excitement here has somewhat subsided. There is a great exodus of women and children.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President's emancipation proclamation is generally approved here. The *Republican* newspaper predicts that it will restore to the President all his old friends and unite the sound portion of the people in favor of the Union and the Constitution.

The *Intelligencer* regards it as a harmless production, but adds that if it proves otherwise it will open issues too tremendous for calculation. Army officers appear to acquiesce. Some of them express their warm approval.

Complaints having been made against Governor Stanly, the conduct of his administration is under examination by the Government.

The alleged treason of General Miles in surrendering Harper's Ferry is still talked of in official circles. There is good reason for asserting that if it had not been for this surrender the rebels would undoubtedly have received a death blow.

All the bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad destroyed by the rebels have been restored.

FREDERICK, Sept. 21.—Information received during yesterday says the rebels were removing their artillery from the line of the Potomac. It was believed that they were falling back in the direction of Charlestown and Winchester.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Nothing further has been officially announced in regard to the late battles in Maryland. The general feeling seems to be that while the victory was not so complete as the dispatches first led us to anticipate, it is nevertheless a substantial success, won by the superior fighting of our soldiers, against an equal if not a superior force of the enemy.

On the 21st, three regiments under McCook drove 8000 rebels out of Mumfordsville, Ky. The rebels lost a colonel and lieutenant colonel.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—After the evacuation of Cumberland Gap, the Federal General Morgan marched on Richmond, Ky., and reoccupied that place, with a large amount of stores and prisoners.

It has been semi-officially stated that our loss at the battle of Antietam was 9,220 in killed, wounded and missing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Surveyor-General Hammond has just returned from the battlefield between Manassas and Bull Run. He reports that our people had buried 3000 rebels, who were left dead, although the rebels had the field after the engagement. There are yet 600 rebel corpses to be interred.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Navy Department has information of the running of the blockade of Mobile by a rebel ten gun gunboat. Lieut. Preble, commanding the blockading squadron there, is charged with neglect of duty in allowing her to do so, and consequently is dismissed from the service.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The *Inquirer* has dispatches from Frederick, to 20th, which says the rebels crossed their entire army at Blackford, three miles east of Sharpsburg, between 9 o'clock Thursday night and daylight Friday. This morning we are shelling woods on opposite bank, preparatory to crossing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Dispatch dated battle-field of Antietam, says, yesterday our lines were advanced towards the enemy, when it was discovered that the rebels had retreated during the night, leaving their stragglers and wounded along the entire line. Those left behind generally surrendered. The rebel reinforcements expected Thursday and Friday did not arrive. Our cavalry pushed and captured a few hundred rebels, but beyond this effected but little injury on the enemy. Prisoners say Gen. Jo Johnson died of his wounds at Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A proclamation has been issued by the President, the substance of which is as follows:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the army and navy, hereby proclaim and declare, that hereafter as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practicably restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and the States thereof in which such relations are or may be disturbed.

It is my purpose at the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure, tendering pecuniary compensation to States, the people of which may not be in rebellion against the United States, which may then have voluntarily or may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery.

On the 1st January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within the State or part of State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then and ever after free. On that day the Executive will designate by proclamation, State, or part of States in which the people shall be in rebellion.

The fact that any State shall on that day be in good faith represented in Congress by members chosen by a majority of the electors, shall, in the absence of strong counteracting testimony, be deemed sufficient evidence that such States have not been in rebellion.

The President quoted the new articles of war, approved March 30th, and also the 9th and 10th sections of the Act to suppress insurrection and punish treason and rebellion, approved July 17th, 1862, and enjoins upon all persons in the military and naval service, the enforcement of said articles and sections.

The Executive will, in due time, recommend that all loyal citizens shall, upon the restoration of their constitutional relations, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including slaves.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—The *American* correspondent from Sharpsburg, under date of the 22d, says both armies are lying quietly with the Potomac between them, awaiting developments. We hold the river at Sharpsburg in strong force, while the rebels hold the opposite bank. We also hold Williamsport with sufficient force to repel any attempt of the rebels to dislodge us.

Gen. Buell has arrived at Louisville.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 18.—New Orleans dates to the 10th have been received. The gunboat Essex had arrived from up river. On her way down she was fired into at Natchez for which act the city was bombarded for two hours, at the end of which time it surrendered, and the stars and stripes were raised, and she then proceeded to Bayou Sara, which town she also burned. Passing Port Hudson, a rebel battery of 24 guns opened on her a fierce battle at a distance of 80 feet, resulting in her silencing the battery, composed of guns of heavy calibre. She received no damage except to smoke pipes and ventilators. Her iron sides were struck in a multitude of places with ten inch and other sized balls, resulting in a few slight indentions. The balls broke in fragments. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of the enemy.

The crew of the Essex were completely protected, so as to prevent them from seeing ashore, and no casualities ocurred on our side.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Governor Stanley, having transacted his official business, will return to North Carolina immediately. It is understood that the relations between himself and the Government are strictly harmonious.

It is evident that the rebels are injuriously operating on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. They recently, it is believed, destroyed some important bridges west of Martinsburg, including that over the Black river.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Washington, says Eli Thayer's scheme for the colonization, by armed men, of the Southern States, which meets with much favor by the present Secretary of War, has been discussed at several Cabinet meetings. It will probably receive the formal official sanction.

The project contemplates an expedition of ten thousand colonists enlisted for six months supplied with transportation, subsistence, arms, and a general, by the Government, whose business it shall be to possess and occupy the public lands of Florida belonging to the rebels, seized under the law of the last session of Congress, for the non-payment of the direct tax.

Mr. Thayer promises, if allowed to carry out the plan in its entirety, to bring Florida into the Union, as a free State, by February next. Texas and Virginia are talked of as States subject to the same process.

Surgeon General Hammond has returned from the battle field of Antietam, and reports the fruits of our victory to be 50,000 or 30,000 small arms, mostly left by the enemy on the line of retreat.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26.—The armies of Buell and Bragg left Lebanon, Tennessee, and Carthage, respectively on the 21st Aug.; Buell following Bragg in a circuit. Our army traveled 361 miles, and Bragg's 200 miles; but Buell got into Northern Kentuckey one day ahead of Bragg, notwithstanding the immense excess of our transportation over that of the enemy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Richmond *Examiner* claims the battle of Antietam as a great rebel victory. It says it was directed by Lee in person, with 60,000 men. Rebel accounts place the Federal force at 150,000. Jackson commanded the right of the rebel line, Hill the left, and Longstreet the center.

The Petersburg *Express* makes a significant admission that all hopes of Maryland uniting her destinies with the South must now be banished. The experiment to rouse her people to follow the fortunes of the rebel army has proclaimed the true and faithful adherence of her State government and a majority of her people to the Federal government. It is acknowledged that the victories claimed at Boonsboro and Sharpsburg are unprofitable to the rebel cause. The same journal advocates the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and an attack on Pierpont.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs has issued a card, announcing that from information received and deemed reliable, he considers it his duty to warn people contemplating crossing the Plains this fall to Utah and the Pacific Coast, that there is good reason to apprehend hostilities on the part of the Bannocks, Shoshones, and Snakes, as well as Indians upon the Plains, and along the Platte river.

European Intelligence.

Dates to Wednesday, September 10th.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 19.—The steamship Borussia, with dates from Southampton to the 10th, has arrived.

The Paris *Pays* says Spain had offered to send a contingent to Mexico, but France would not accept the offer. France sends 30,000 men.

A telegram says that the Montenegrins have accepted all the conditions imposed by Omar Pasha.

The press of Lombardy was unanimously in favor of an amnesty being granted to Garibaldi and his followers. Nothing had been decided in regard to him. He had asked to be allowed to embark on an English vessel.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 23.—The steamer Scotia, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 13th, and Queenstown to the 14th inst., has arrived.

The political news is unimportant.

The Liverpool *Post* advocates mediation in American affairs, and argues that England is the power to mediate.

The new Confederate organ in London says that Geo. N. Saunders brought no communications whatever.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The following is the latest intelligence received by the steamer Scotia:

Serious difficulties took place at Prerauitz and Moravia, owing to the stoppage of the cotton factory, and rioting continued for three days, when it was finally stopped by the military.

Rumors of plots and threats by Italian revolutionists, very similar to that of the Orsini affair, were afloat in Italy.

The latest reports relative to Garibaldi say that it is all but settled that a general amnesty will be granted to him and his followers.

A new session of the Italian Parliament had been announced for November.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—News of the reverses of Pope's army transpired about noon to-day and caused a great sensation. It is generally regarded as disastrous and most discouraging to the North.

A late Turin dispatch says that probably an amnesty will be proclaimed to all political offenders.

Statements regarding Garibaldi's condition are conflicting.

COPPER.—Lake Superior copper production has reached to an amount more than half as great as the Cornwall mines of England. The average production of the latter is about 13,000 tons, that of Lake Superior, for 1861, is 7,450 tons. The increase from 1860 is 2000 tons.

☞ The steamship Robt. Lowe had not left London for this port up to latest advices.

W. H. OLIVER,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

Fine English French and American

Liquors,

CHAMPAGNES, CALIFORNIA WINES

CLARETS AND BRANDIES,

In the large and spacious Warehouse

Johnson street, opposite Wharf street

VICTORIA, V. I.

A large Stock of Bonded Wines and Brandies always on hand.

To Dealers purchasing in large quantities, a liberal discount will be made for cash.

Agency of 1st Premium California Wines, in pack ages and cases;

Agency of Old Sachem and Hostetter's Bitters;

Choice Claret Wines, in casks and cases, received direct from Bordeaux, via San Francisco, in bond;

Choice Old French Brandies, received direct from the Agents, in bond, via San Francisco;

Choice Old Bourbon Whiskies;

" " Port and Sherry Wines, in casks a cases;

High Proof Jamaica Rum;

" " Scotch Whisky;

" " Brandy and Whiskies;

" " Alcohol and Spirits, in bbls. and tins;

Champagne Wines, complete stock of all the favorite brands now in use;

And a general assortment of Case Liquors, Cordials Syrups, etc.

Traders and Dealers visiting Victoria will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing. All orders from British Columbia and towns on the Sound will meet with prompt attention.

W. H. OLIVER.

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Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

The Best Remedy ever known to Man,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficult Breathing, Liver Affections, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First Stages of Consumption, &c., &c.

In short, this Balsam is peculiarly adapted to every disease of the Lungs and Liver, which is produced by our ever-varying climate.

Influenza and Consumption.

It is indeed a melancholy truth that thousands fall victims to consumption every year from no other cause than neglected colds; yet we find hundreds, nay thousands, who treat such complaints with the greatest indifference and let them run on for weeks, and even months, without thinking of the danger. At first you have only to consider a slight cough or cold; you allow business, pleasure or carelessness to prevent you from giving it any attention; it then settles upon your lungs, you become hoarse, have pains in the sides or chest, expectorate large quantities of matter, perhaps mixed with blood; a difficulty of breathing ensues, and then you find your own foolish neglect has brought on this complaint. If, then, you value your life or health, be warned in time and don't trifle with your cold, but immediately procure a bottle or two of that famous remedy, Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which is well known to be the most speedy cure ever known, as thousands will testify whose lives have been saved by it.

For Influenza it is the very best medicine in the world.

Be not deceived, remember that it is

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

that performs the most wonderful cures, and it is the remedy that will afford you immediate relief.

☞ Sold by all Druggists.

HOSKYNS, SMITH & DEAN, Agents, San Francisco

Sold by LANGLEY BROS., Victoria.

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The Great Domestic Revolution.

HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER for Washing without Rubbing has created an entire change and thoroughly revolution in the management of the "Family Wash;" and there are no reasons why the old, slovenly and disgusting process should be retained—a process so unnecessary, unscientific, and barbarous as to be considered a great national disgrace! Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder saves time, trouble, money, flirting, soap, "temper and temper," and entirely abolishes the "female slavery" of the tub and the present domestic happiness destroying practice of washing. It contains nothing injurious, but is as safe for the fabric and skin as the best soap! Only boil the clothes 20 minutes and hang them up to dry. No lixmazes is required, however dirty the clothes! A Penny Packet is equal to Two Pounds of Soap!!

Every Packet bears the signature of the sole Manufacturer, HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, E., the largest Manufacturer of Washing Powder in the world. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists

Agents, Messrs. JANION & GREEN, Victoria.

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DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

EVANS, LESCHER & EVANS,

Wholesale and Export Druggists,

55, 59 and 60 Bartholomew Close, Aldersgate street, LONDON;

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EVANS, SONS & CO.,

56 Hanover street, Liverpool.

Forward Price Lists on application. Goods shipped free on board at either Port.

☞ Orders to be made payable by London or Liverpool House. au30m

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 14, 1862.

Colonial News.

The Montreal papers announce the death of Hon. Jean Roch Rolland, for many years a judge in Lower Canada. He had been ailing for some time past, and died at his residence, Ste. Marie de Monnoirs, on Tuesday. He retired from the bench in 1856, a pension being allowed him by the government.

The Quebec *Mercury*, in noticing the blundering announcement of the Montreal *Witness*, that Parliament was summoned to meet on the 28th August, says: "There is no reason to suppose that Ministers will depart from their intention, as expressed last Session, of summoning the Legislature for the despatch of business, until the beginning of the new year."

Oscar Harvey, of St. David's, C. W., who, it was stated by the St. Catharine's *Journal*, was killed in the fighting before Richmond, it now turns out, is still living, a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates, in North Carolina.

Mr. Thomas Tipton, formerly editor of the Haldimand *Tribune*, has been appointed Collector of Customs at Dunnville.

The Montreal *Gazette* says that Ellen McGillick has been carefully examined by the authorities here with reference to her statement, on being arrested a few weeks ago, that her evidence, on which Brown was convicted of murder and executed in Toronto, was all false. She deposed on this occasion that her testimony in the Brown case was every word true. What are we to believe?

The St. Catharine's *Journal* says the shipments of grain to Canadian ports are increasing at a wonderful rate. Of forty vessels that were locked through the lock number two, on Friday, fully two-thirds were destined for Canadian ports.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands will now sell lands in the new townships of Rose, Lefroy, Patton, Esten, Thompson, Sprague, Salter and Montegale, on the Georgian Bay, at *twenty cents per acre.*

TRINITY TERM, 1862.—The following gentlemen have this term been called to the Bar: Messrs. John J. B. Flint, G. Carr Shaw, J. K. Kerr, J. F. Smith, B. Sullivan, B. R. Osler, J. Benson, J. F. Cross, Joseph Curraft, A. Fletcher, J. McGlashan, D. McLennan, C. R. Horne, and E. Penton. The following gentlemen have been admitted as Attorneys: Messrs. Flint, A. Robertson, Gibbon, R. Sullivan, Kerr, Fletcher, McLennan, Osler, Cross, Walter Scott Williams, C. S. Jones, W. H. Jones, Smith, McPherson, Canavan and Janes. Judge McQueen, of Oxford, and Judge Small, of Middlesex have gone to England; Mr. Beard and Mr. Park have been appointed temporarily to fill their places.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada commenced its sessions in Cobourg on Wednesday, August 20th.

Lieut. Col. Walker Powell, of Fort Dover, brother of Dr. Powell of this city, has been appointed Deputy Adjutant General for Upper Canada.

The Life of William Lyon Mackenzie, by Charles Lindsay, Esq., of Toronto, is about being published by P. R. Randall, Toronto.

The steamer Adventure, with the wives and children of the soldiers in Canada, arrived at Quebec on the 20th August.

NIAGARA DIVISION.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of this Division in the Legislative Council, in room of the late Mr. Merritt, was to take place on the 2d September. Major Carne, of St. Catharines, was re-elected by the reform delegation as their candidate.

The names of the Hon. Sidney Smith and Hon. A. Campbell are mentioned for the Speakership of the Legislative Council, vacant by the death of Sir Allan McNab.

The City of Hamilton is being lighted by petroleum.

The religious squabble relative to the religious belief of Sir Allan McNab at his death has occupied quite a space in the Canadian papers. The Bishop of Hamilton (Catholic) states that he was sent for by Sir Allan, who had long previous to his last illness told the Bishop of his intention to die a Catholic. That he found the Baronet perfectly sensible and desirous of being admitted into the Catholic Church, and thereupon made a full profession of that faith in presence of Mr. Stuart and Mrs. McNab his sister. Dr. Geddes, (Church of England) on the other hand, contends that, at his visit on the evening of Sir Allan's death, he exhibited a desire to die in the creed of the Church of England.

The London (England) *Globe* says: steps are being taken for the purpose of securing the services of an English clergyman to be consecrated coadjutor Bishop of the diocese of Toronto.

The Hamilton coal-oil factory was recently destroyed by fire.

The balloonist Ayers, on his ascension above London, C. W., in August last, had a magnificent view of the country within a circle of over 115 miles. The cities of Hamilton and Toronto being quite plain.

A Woman Turned into Charcoal.

THE CLERGY AND THE DOCTORS IN CONSULTATION—HER SKIN STRIPPED OFF, ETC.

A New York letter writer says: The medical gentlemen of this city have been in a high feverish state of consultation for some days past over a very extraordinary *lusus naturæ*—in the shape and form of woman, whom Dr. E. Perkins of Oneida has been introducing to the faculty here, and to an astonished and astounded "world". A Miss Perry, of Oneida, not yet Madame, aged now about thirty-seven years, has been, it seems, for fourteen years past, *turning into charcoal!* She is a very good woman, so reported there—a Christian—prays and reads her Bible, and her piety has so inspired all the clergy of that and the surrounding country, that they could not see why and wherefore the devil should get into her before she died, and begin to cover her up with formations of carbon and charcoal, on her limbs, in her interior, etc.

A Doctor of the village of Oneida, of English origin, but a *savan*, was struck, of course, by this living woman daily turning into carbon, and being called in some four years a o, ever since he has made Miss Perry the subject of profound investigation and study. His books never showed him a parallel case of a human being thus being carbonized, living,—and hence he explored and *exploited* this case as one not only to give him an exalted medical, and physiological reputation, but to add to his means and measures of living, as none, in this non-appreciating world and age of ours. Hence, for four years past, he has journalized this woman,—all the extraordinary metamorphoses going on, inside and outside of her, and his reports not only make a big book, but the most extraordinary medical book ever written. Miss Perry's left side, not her right, was not paralyzed, and hence it was not a case of paralysis, but *charcoal-ized* if we may coin a word. Her left arm and her left leg were covered with a charcoal skin, and her face was charcoal; while for fourteen years, nothing has passed through her *charcoal-ized* system, certainly not for fourteen years, during which she has been under Dr. Perkins' study and examination. During these four years, "certainly," she has eaten and drunk, with appetite—as much as such ladies, in her isolated, unmarried state, supposed to eat and drink; but what she ate and drank were all exuded from her skin in dark bloody drops. The whole neighborhood, the Doctors, the Clergy in and about Oneida, were horrified at last—and the fame of such a case at once passed from the obscurity of the rural district to the grandeur and glory of the great city.

A Broker in Wall street heard of this extraordinary *lusus naturæ*, and fearful that Barnum, ever in pursuit of mermaids, giraffes, giantesses, &c., would be ahead of him in introducing to mankind and the Faculty of New York this wonderful Miss Perry (the El Dorado of his Wall street imagination) he hurried at once to Oneida. Dr. Perkins and he at once comprehended the illimitable depth of coming wealth in this more than Chang and Eng of monstrosities, and they together formed, if not a copartnership, an understanding. Rooms—elegant rooms—in an elegant mansion on Fourth street, among the Upper Ten of New York, were rented; for Miss Perry was first to be introduced to the Upper Ten, before the Under Ten were to hear her. Dr. Perkins seated himself there, and his big book of records—four years full of the charcoal marvels. Dr. Mott, the scientific, the world-renowned, the venerable Dr. Mott—not the young Dr. Mott, but the mentor, the sage—was brought to see what he had never read of, heard of, or saw before in any hospital, American, European or Asiatic. The Doctor came, saw, and if not conquered was dumb-stricken, and pronounced it a wonderful case, a very wonderful, incomprehensible case. Dr. Perkins rubbed his hands in ecstasy. The Wall street broker was electrified with coming visions of shining visions of shining golden glory. But Dr. Mott, cool, cautious, clever, critical, demanded a consultation of doctors—and the "Faculty" met in the Fourth street rooms to consult over the "wonderful" Miss Perry. Doctors Parker, Caronchan, Barker, Jacobi, Wood, Flint and others—among them Dr. Sayre—gathers around the wonder, and heard Dr. Perkins read his book, in part, and instituted personal examinations. Miss Perkins was only an animated, breathing mass of charcoal inside and out, and so full of charcoal that every process of natural human action was suspended, except the eating and breathing. Dr. Perkins' ecstasy was aggrandized into sublimity. The Wall street broker would not take $50,000 for the speculation.

But Dr. Sayre,—that saucy Dr. Sayre,—that roguish Dr. Sayre,—slyly went to work upon Miss Perry's charcoal skin. There was a crack in the skin of the dear creature's ancle—whereupon the ruthless, reckless doctor slipped out his scissors, cut into Miss Perry's charcoal skin, and peeled off inch after inch of it. Miss Perry winced, screamed—but the savage Doctor kept on skinning and skinning—as if a savage, after tomahawking, taking off a scalp—and soon he had in his hand whole sections of the dear Miss Perry's precious skin. *Monstrum, horrendum! Mirabile dictu!* Her skin peeled off—as peels an orange or an apple—but with this difference, though, that God makes orange and apple skins, whereas Miss Perry's skin turned *out to be a woven cotton cloth skin!* woven, doubtless, in the York Mills Factory, and cotton cloth gummed on her legs, in layers—white underneath, but all charcoal-blackened, on the epidermis of the artificial skin. When Miss Perry was now being thus peeled, she sharply whined over, and shrieked over, the horrible wicked doctor—but the doctor nevertheless would peel, and did peel off the cotton cloth gummed on skin—to the horror of Doctor Perkins, and to the amazement of the astounded "Faculty." But Dr. Sayre, the ruthless, roguish, rascally Doctor Sayre, did not, would not stop here. He added largely to the numerous pieces of charcoal, and what is more, with an instrument well-known to the Faculty, he demonstrated that Miss Perry lived, moved, acted, performed, just as "the rest of mankind." Dr. Perkins ranted and roared—and Miss Perry left her palatial Fourth street quarters to go to Bellevue—to be in hospital there, among the so called poor of the city, where Dr. Sayre has her under his eye.

New Discovery in Iron-clad Ships.

A new development in the history of iron-clad ships has been made, for which the country is indebted to the genius of Commodore Porter, the gallant destroyer of the once formidable rebel ram Arkansas. By the official report to the Navy Department of his daring attack, single-handed, upon the Arkansas, under the heavy batteries at Vicksburg, on the 22d of July, we learn the following important facts:

The Essex, although clad with iron plating only one inch thick at the thickest part, was for "two hours and a half, under fire of 70 heavy guns in battery, 20 field pieces and 3 heavy guns on board the ram." The fire was terrific. In the intrepid Commodore's words, "so rapid was this fire that for half an hour the hull of the ship was completely enveloped in the heavy jets of water thrown over her by the enemy's shot, shell and balls." At one time this cannonading was at so short a range that he says, "We were so close that the flashes of the enemy's guns through my gunholes drove my men from the guns."

These astonishing results are due to the scientific skill of Commodore Porter in constructing the now famous Essex. She was completed under his own eyes, and according to his own plans. Unable to adopt for service in the Western rivers the heavy plating used upon the Monitor and the Ironsides, Com. Porter conceived the idea of constructing the Essex in such a manner that most of the shot would be received at an angle, and be compelled to glance off by an elastic backing to the plates. By careful experiments upon targets he found that by using a peculiarly prepared lining of india rubber between the iron plates and the wooden backing, an iron armor of only one inch thick would not be affected by a shot that would penetrate five inches of solid iron. The immense saving of weight and of expense effected by this important discovery will at once be appreciated. Indeed it is the only method by which the use of iron-clad gunboats on our western rivers is practicable. Gunboats plated in the ordinary manner with inch-iron, have proved worthless, and the experiment will no longer be repeated. For patriotic reasons we do not propose to describe in detail the mode of construction adopted by Com. Porter; it is enough to announce the great fact. The success of this practical experiment of the Essex for two hours and a-half under the impregnable batteries of Vicksburg is decisive.

The result of this terrific fire from "a battery not over a 100 feet off," is thus described in the official report: "A heavy 10-inch shot from the nearest battery struck my forward casemate about four feet from the deck, but fortunately did not penetrate. A rifle 7½ inch shot from the same battery struck the casemate about nine feet from the deck; it penetrated the iron, but did not get through, although so severe was the blow that it started a 4-inch plank 2 inches thick and 18 feet long on the inside. A conical shell struck the casemate on the port side (also, as we were rounding, penetrated the ¾-inch iron and came half way through the wooden side; it exploded through, killing one man and slightly wounding three." During the heavy cannonading most of the shot glanced from the sides of the Essex, but "during that time this vessel was heavily struck 42 times and only penetrated twice." This penetration was by the rifle 7½-inch shot and the conical shell above described.

We believe that the annals of the war record no exposure of a gunboat to a cannonading so severe as this, and the results are regarded by military men as perfectly conclusive and satisfactory. We learn that our Navy Department have already adopted some of the features of this plan in the new iron-clad steamers, and that the thin plating of the decks is to be protected by an under sheathing of India rubber. This will remove one of the great sources of annoyance which has been found in the Monitor from the leaking of her decks, and it will effectually prevent any further mortifying occurrences like the penetration of the deck of the Galena from the fire of Fort Darling.—*Scientific American.*

A Duel on the Tight Rope.

The taste for rope-dancing, which the celebrated Mad. Violante brought into fashion in the early part of the last century, flourished nowhere so much and so long as in Dublin, where the agile lady established herself, and opened a theatre, the attractions of which for a time superseded every other place of amusement. Madame Violante was the Blondin of her day, but more of an artist, and less of an acrobat. She treated the public to scenic effects they had never witnessed before; she trained some notable actresses—among whom was Peg Woffington—and carried rope-dancing to so high a pitch, that the *beau monde* of Dublin talked of, and attended to, nothing else for some years. Long after her day of her management had gone by, and her theatre passed into other hands and uses, (it is said to have became a Methodist chapel) the relish for this species of performance was strong enough in the public minds to produce a kind of civil war regarding the merits of two rival rope-dancers, who had established themselves and their ropes at opposite ends of the city. One astonished the natives of the then fashionable Liberties, the others amazed the dwellers of the New Town, who had not then extended to Merrion Square. They had arrived in Dublin on the same day, set up their rival camps, and sent forth their manifestoes next morning; and henceforth there was nothing but contention at dinner-table and tea party, in tavern, in coffee house, and billiard room, concerning the moral, social, and acrobatic worth of Signor Sarfuico and Monsieur Perote.

As their names and titles indicate, the one was an Italian and the other a Frenchman. Sarfuico was young, muscular, and tall for a gentleman whose business had to be conducted on the tight-rope. Perote's age could not be ascertained; his adversaries asserted that the blackness of his thin hair was owing to dye; he was small, slender, and wind-dried, professed to have been brought up on the rope, and considered it the grandest and most elevating of human pursuits. Signor Sarfuico was grave silent, and even dignified. On the hemp he danced the latest minuet, carried a hamper of glass on his back, and balanced his sword on his chin with a taciturn stateliness sufficient for a cardinal in full canonicals. His Gallic antagonist talked with immense volubility throughout his performance, generally in his own praise and that of his science, as he pleased to call it; related his experiences, delivered his opinions on men and manners, and exchanged repartees with his Dublin audience. Signor Sarfuico assured the public that he was the last scion of a noble Florentine family. Monsieur Perote boasted his descent from a line of rope-dancers, and took special pride in one of his ancestors who performed before Henri Quarte. Each gentleman professed to know nothing of the the other, but their mutual hatred was said to exceed that of ordinary rivals; through their respective satellites a whisper oozed out that they had traveled and danced together for years on the continent—that their quarrels latterly had been such as to call for police interference—that they had separated with vows of vengeance on each other; some intention of that kind was supposed to influence the Frenchman's movements in particular, for wherever the Italian went, there he followed him, and set up his opposing camp.

They were both excellent in, or rather on, their peculiar lines. As ropes were walked or danced in those days, Dublin had not seen their equals, and they divided the town between them. Dowagers fought their battles over the cards; young men quarrelled in coffee-houses, and met next morning in the Phœnix Park about them; family controversies arose—social circles split and fell away—people altered their wills—old friends passed each other without speaking—and engagements were broken off on account of Seignor Sarfuico and Monsieur Perote. They got mixed up in politics, as what in Dublin did not? The popular or Irish party were the chief supporters of Perote; he bowed to the carmen, and wanted justice for Ireland. The high tories and friends of government, on the other hand, lent their strength to Sarfuico; he was a reduced gentleman, and no doubt of sound principles. The Irish party, being the most numerous, gave Perote a considerable majority, and what was still more in the Frenchman's favor, the ladies threw their weight into the scale. In spite of the better looks and higher pretensions of his rival, Perote's abundant compliments and devotion to the sex carried the day; the ladies espoused his cause as ladies only can; and in their influence, great as it is and has been in all times and places, had a power on the banks of the Liffey in those days sufficient to swamp any opposition. Monsieur Perote's fame and cash-box went up at a rate which threatened extinction to his rival, till the Italian's ingenuity found out a mode of making things more than even. Sarfuico raised his rope. The elevation was full twenty feet above anything Perote had ever attempted. The bare advertisement drew a considerable house on the first evening of exhibition, and when it went abroad how he had carried the sack, balanced the sword, and drank a glass of wine to the health of the lord-lieutenant, Perote's popularity fell to freezing-point. In vain his most astonishing feats were put in requisition; he stood on one leg to no purpose, danced the minuet *De la Cour* with no effect; notwithstanding his bows the carmen ran to see and shout for his daring antagonist; and though his compliments rose, if possible, to a higher key, the ladies deserted him and his rope.

At this epoch, it became public by their joint advertisement that Sarfuico and Perote had made friends. Why and how, their most confidential advisers could not declare, but it was generally believed that, as became his position, Perote had made the first overtures, and Sarfuico, remembering former days, and not unwilling to rule over his enemy, agreed to let bygones be bygones, and receive him into his service. They were henceforth to act together, and the surmises, speculations and reports that went through Dublin, when that announcement was made, were unexampled. Would the Italian bring down his rope? Would the Frenchman elevate his? Would the stage admit of two ropes? Would there be anything more than the old tricks? Heavy bets were taken on those important questions, and a full hour before its doors were opened, a crowd that might have filled a building twice the size, had collected in front of Sarfuico's theatre. The getting in and getting places was a considerable business; and when no more seats could be found for the ladies, and no more standing-room for the gentlemen, the curtain rose. Then what a surprise for the eager faces—what a disappointment of shrewd conjectures—what a losing of heavy bets appeared, for there was Sarfuico's rope alone, at its highest elevation, and there were the rivals both upon it. The Italian looked more than usually grave and grand; the Frenchman determined and unflinching, as if his courage had been screwed up for some desperate purpose. The one bowed solemnly to the boxes, the other to the whole house, but it was carelessly done, and Perote's hand was not even laid on his heart when he turned to the ladies.

As soon as the house recovered from its amazement, it made the roof ring and the rope tremble, not to speak of those who stood on it, with thunders of applause. Sarfuico's theatre, it must be premised, had been an ancient windmill of more than common height, which allowed room for his present elevation, and there he and his former rival stood some forty feet above the stage. Most people expected the Frenchman to fall, but he did not. The Italian had evidently no notion of the like; he received the ovation as his due; and the litte dark man who acted as his crier—by the way, he called him Manifesto—came forward and announced that the ladies and gentlemen were that evening to witness a performance never before exhibited on any stage; it was called the Dance of Friendship, invented by Monsieur Perote, and immensely improved by Signor Sarfuico.

The two on the rope immediately began to put themselves in dancing position; they were both in the full dress of the period, with lace ruffles, bag wigs, and swords. The eyes of the whole house were fixed on them. Signor Sarfuico was still grand, but in beginning the dance of friendship, he seemed to have some difficulty with his feet. Perote had perceived this, and made some remark, which nobody else could hear; but it aroused the Italian's anger. He raised his hand as if to strike him; the same instant, Perote's rapier was drawn, and before the audience could comprehend that they had actually quarrelled, Sarfuico's hanger was out also, and they thrusting at each other on the tight rope. A pin might have been heard falling in the crowded house, where everybody sat still in his place gazing up at the two fighting in the air. How they kept their footing, the genius of mischief only knows. The concentrated hatred and malice of their faces were fearful to see up there in the flickering lamplight. Pass after pass, lunge after lunge, they made at each other with the rapidity of lightening. Both were good swordsmen, but Perote was the best of the two; he warded off the Italian's thrusts with his small rapier, and positively seemed more certain of his footing than before the quarrel began; till Sarfuico, making one desperate lunge, received a back stroke which threw him off his balance, and at the same moment attempted to grapple with his enemy. Down he went, and down went Perote. A cry of horror rose from the spectators; but some power had interfered in their behalf, for there was the Italian hanging to the rope by his feet, and the Frenchman holding on to it with both his hands. "Look, ladies and gentlemen," he cried with a face of triumph sufficient for having saved Christendom, "behold how I have periled my life, and, still more, my fame, to unmask deceit and vindicate science! Look at the straps attached to his shoe soles, and passed over the rope; there is how he made himself safe, and dared to surpass me, whose life was spent on the rope, whose great-grand-father performed before Henri Quatre. I guessed it—I knew it through the inspiration of [illegible], and I die happy, since the villain is unmasked."

Monsieur Perote did not die happy or otherwise on that occasion. Before his parting speech was done, the spectators had recovered their senses sufficiently to give the alarm, and rush to the rescue with ladders, fire escapes and feather beds to be fallen upon. He was got safely down; so with Sarfuico, though it proved a more difficult business, and the doctors could never understand why he did not die of apoplexy. From that evening, however, his glory had departed—a fact of which the last scion of the noble Florentine family was so sensitive, that he departed also without the sound of trumpet, and to the great regret of several tradesmen. His now successful rival made a longer stay and a good deal of noise about the unmasking; but the whole scene cured the Dublin world of fashion of its fancy for such performances. One knows not what Blondin may effect, but the like has never been popular among the play-goers of the royal city since they happened to witness the duel on the tight rope.

THE WORLD'S FRIEND!

Holloway's Ointment.

A Cure for Piles and Fistulas.

Inflammation of sensitive parts, piles, fistulas, and such like painful diseases may be presently relieved, and ultimately cured, by the proper and diligent use of this cooling and healing Ointment, whose action should, in such cases, be assisted by judicious doses of Pills: ere many days have elapsed the anxious patient will experience a wonderful degree of ease from this treatment. They are equally suitable to both sexes, and all ages.

Coughs, Colds, and Asthma.

These complaints of the chest come on with alarming frequency. The Ointment should assiduously be rubbed at least twice a day on the chest and between the shoulders, when the violence of all symptoms will gradually give way, the breathing become longer, and the oppression less. No medicines are more efficient in chest complaints, none can be used with equal safety and certainty. Both Pills and Ointment are accompanied by very clear and simple directions for using them.

A Man who refused to have his Leg off.

"From the Kilrush Advertiser, June 2nd, 1860."

BENJAMIN COX, Esquire, Magistrate, said in the Board Room at Kilrush, that he knew a man who had been in the Infirmary and was actually turned out as incurable, on his way home to Kilrush, he purchased at Ennis, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, for, as he said, it could not be worse with him. This man, said Mr. Cox, became by their use as sound and as healthy as any man in the room. These celebrated Pills and Ointment will cure any wound, sore, or ulcer, however long standing, if properly used according to the printed directions.

Gout and Rheumatism.

The essence of these diseases lie in the blood, which has, floating through each vessel, the pain-giving poison, which irritates and inflames every tissue it comes in contact with, and produces the hot, swollen, elastic enlargement about the joints so characteristic of gouty diseases. The philosophy of cure consists in overcoming this depravity in the blood, which is rapidly purified by the use of the Pills. The Ointment, when rubbed upon the skin, penetrates the system through the pores, acts in unison with the Pills, and soon effects a cure.

Dropsy, Swollen Legs or Ankles.

The various kinds of dropsies, whether windy or watery, arise from some obstruction to the free circulation though the blood vessels or lymphatics, or depend on the inflamed state of some secreting surface. Holloway's remedies, of which the efficacy cannot be exaggerated, act directly upon the blood, the absorbents and secretions, with a power that no dropsy however inveterate, can long resist. They regulate the proper flow of blood to every organ, and purify it likewise,—they filter out everything that is morbid or injurious,—they thoroughly regenerate every function, yet potent as they are for good, they are powerless for evil. They do not contain mercury or any noxious substances. They act safely and certainly.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Old Ulcers.

This invaluable Ointment was never known to fail in the cure of any wound, any sore, or any ulcer,—as can be proved by innumerable testimonials from persons who had been discharged from Hospitals as incurable, and yet by perseverance they have been made as sound as they were the day they were born, by this incomparable Ointment. For pimples, blotches, scald heads, and scorbutic humours, it is equally efficacious.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chiego-foot	Fistulas	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout	Skin-diseases
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies	Cancers	Piles	Tumours
Coco-bay	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Scalds	Elephantiasis		Wounds
			Yaws
			Sore Nipples

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. n12

☞ CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS Sole Agents for Vancouver Island. de4

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES

Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy discovered by Dr J Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff.) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it INVALUABLE. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy, a few extracts from numerous Testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:

From W. Vesetius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. Ridout, Esq., Surgeon, Eghem: "As an astringent in severe Diarrhœa and an antispasmodic in Colic and Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

1st Stage of Premonitory.—In this stage the remedy acts as a charm one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging.—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse.—In all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of using it in all cases.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles, 2s 9d and 4s 6d. ju24 1yw

A. T. CLARK & CO.,

East India, Shipping, and General Forwarding Agents,

27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.
And Dock Chambers, Southampton.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE, PARCELS, and Merchandize received and forwarded to all parts of the world.

Parties coming from India will save themselves time and trouble if they advise A. T. C. & Co. by the previous Mail, in which case, a clerk will meet them on board and see to the landing of Baggage, and clearing it at the Custom House. ja14 1yw

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 14, 1862.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, OCT. 13, 1862.

House met at 3:15 o'clock. Present—Speakor Helmoken, and Messrs. Cary, Ring, Southgate, Cockar, Franklin, Trimble.

House went into committee on the bill to amend the Real Estate Act, 1860, Mr. Franklin in the chair, when the last clause of the bill was taken up, viz: "The term 'agricultural improvements' shall include all improvements in or upon the land, all fences, gates, barns, stables, stiles, out-houses, and laborer's dwelling-houses."

Considerable discussion arose on this clause, Mr. Cary working hard to have the words "all improvements in or upon the land," stricken out; but his proposition met with no favor from any member except Mr. Southgate, the remainder expressing themselves as opposed to assessing crops or plowed lands, which would clearly be done were the words stricken out. It was finally decided to allow the words to remain.

The bill then passed the committee, who rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned until Tuesday at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The Maine Skedaddlers.

VICTORIA, Oct. 4th, 1862.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—*Sir*,—I notice among your Provincial items of this date one respecting persons leaving Portsmouth, N. H., for Prince Edward Island. In reply, please insert the following extract from the Portsmouth *Chronicle*, and oblige

Yours, respectfully,
C. C. CUSHMAN.

SKEDADDLERS IN TOWN.—We are informed by a gentleman just arrived in town from Portsmouth, N. H., that many are leaving that place for Prince Edward Island, in order to evade the draft; and that two persons of that stamp are now in this city.—*Portland Press.*

We hear of a *few* sneaks of the sort above referred to—and of all such it may with truth be said, that they "leave their country for their country's good;" but it will be news to everybody here, that "*many* are leaving to evade the draft."

☞ A young lady having purchased an assortment of music at a certain well-known Chicago establishment, on entering her carriage recollected a piece which she had neglected to buy. "Sir," said she, on re-entering the shop, "there is one thing which I have forgotten, and which I wish to have." "And what is that?" inquired the clerk. "It is 'One Kind Kiss Before We Part.'" The gallant young music seller immediately vaulted over the counter, and printed on the lips of the fair stranger, in somewhat of an andante style, what he took to be the *tenor* of her request. It is scarcely necessary to inform our readers, who will recollect the song of "One Kind Kiss Before We Part," that it was an air of a less touching nature than the one given by our hero, which the young lady expected to receive.

BURYING IN CROSS-ROADS.—The practice of burying in cross roads has in modern time been regarded as a mark of indignity; but in ancient times "it was usual to erect crosses at the junction of four cross-roads, as a place self-consecrated, according to the piety of the age; and it was not with a notion of indignity, but in a spirit of charity, that those excluded from holy rites were buried at the crossing-roads, as places next in sanctity to consecrated ground."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The treatment pursued by Professor Holloway for the cure of wounds and ulcers is the most simple and certain in its effects, it has been tried by hundreds of thousands, and never been known to fail; by the administration of an internal remedy (the Pills,) he drives disease out, and by the administration of an external remedy (the Ointment,) he heals wounds, ulcers, and the worst of external disorders. By this celebrated treatment, also, bad legs, and ulcers, are cured, even when they have been upwards of twenty years standing.

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.—A clergyman writing from Morristown, Ohio, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." says: "Last spring I feared my lungs were becoming dangerously involved, and until I used your Troches could not preach a sermon of ordinary length without hoarseness but now (with the assistance of the Troches) I have in the past five weeks preached some forty sermons."

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS—Are speedily removed by the use of Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of 30 years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure, and on this account they are invaluable to the miner, as they may be taken without necessitating a discontinuance of work, even though the latter should be in the winter.

Sold by CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS.

BIRTHS.

In this city, Oct. 8th, the wife of H. Erickhoff, of a daughter.

MEMORANDA.

Per SIERRA NEVADA — Sailed from San Francisco Sept 27th, at 6 p m; encountered strong NW gales, with heavy westerly seas, for 32 hours; Sept 30, 4 p m, touched at Astoria, and two miles below St. Helens ran ashore in a fog and was detained 23 hours and 40 minutes, and arrived at Portland Oct 2d, 4 a m. Discharged 525 tons of freight and left Oct 4th, 11 p m; was detained at anchor in the Wallamette 12 hours by fog; touched at Astoria 5th, 3 p m; at 5½ p m anchored above Sandy Island; Oct 6th, 10 a m, crossed Columbia river bar. Total detention in Columbia River 5 days and 18 hours. Experienced a strong gale from the north from Shoalwater to Tatoosh light.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr SIERRA NEVADA, from San Francisco—Messrs. Harned, Finch, Brno, Moore, Parkinson, Mrs. Wenshiss,, Mastic, Lanned, Molger, Massbey, Stemlor, Davis, Dickson, Lunt, Smith, Mrs Wyman, Fornmast, McWha, Blackburn, Messrs. Oustan, Hammond, Leserwitze, Malowanski, Glennon, Cottie, Lancaster, (Paschar; and lady, Goldsborough, Capt Berry, Capt Hardenburg, Lieut Hell and lady, and one company C V Infantry, for Steilacoom) M DeCetz and child, Shaarsmeth and lady, Carpanter, Rable, Blackburn, Avery, Winch, Hughes, Abbott, Prentice, Fawceit, Dodge, Frenchman, Bracley, Frivangh, Bredley, Best, McDonald, Heldrick, Hulbert, Onstan, Lang, Glasgow.

Per ship ASHMORE, from Liverpool—Joseph Mason, Samuel Alfred Clay, George Gosson, R. Chartars, James Crosbie, Arthur John Fenney, J. Steel, William James Holding, Edward Digby, William Gregory, Sarah Gregory, Henry Bramley, James Glover, Donald Barrow, Martha Barrow, Edith Beadford, Patrick Corlay, Henry Lawrence, Nelson Graham, John Thomas Heanard, William Nawberry, George Lakrnesal, Henry Proctor Cope, John Brennen, John Cawell, James Keill, William Murray, John Waterson, Antony Gonzales, Mary Ann Gonzales, Joseph Gonzales, Jas. Angus Wilson, William Potter, George Kendall, Thomas Mabyn, George Simpson, Samuel Simpson, Francis Senior Austay, Ann Austay, Charles Austay, John Corryall, Robert Johnston.

IMPORTS.

Per ship ASHMORE, from Liverpool—Dickson Campbell & Co, 26 bls blankets, 3 trusses samples 150 bbls beer, 12 hhds beer, 1620 bxs soap, 80 bxs tin plates, 80 do do, 250 bbls beer, 104 cs do; Order, 74 cs confectionery, 100 kgs hardings, 20 bbls currants, 22 cs cheese, 50 cs brandy, 80 qr casks brandy, 141 cs provisions, 166 cs pipes, 5 cs clothing, 20 cs salt, 1 cs knives, 2 bdls shovels, 3 casks 1 cs hardware; A C Fellows, 411 cxs iron, 84 bdls do, 8 plates do, 24 castings, 6 bdls steel, 9 vices, 10 anvils, 6 bdls wire, 11 csks hardware, 13 casks do, 2 cs do; B S Levy, 22 cs mdse, 14 bls do, 7 do and 10 cs mdse; Henderson & Burnaby, 20 hhds beer; Stewart, Meldrum & Co, 2 cs mdse; Carswall & Co, 2 cs mdse; James Spain, 2 bls mdse; Janion & Green, 21 grindstones, 20 hf hhds vinegar, 800 bxs soap, 1 cs hardware, 50 bxs tin plates, 913 b[illegible] iron, 85 bdls do, 50 tons pig iron, 21 grindstones, 1 cs mdse, 17 bls do, 39 cs oilmen's stores, 5 cs dry goods, 34 cs cheese, 15 cs oilmen's stores, 22 trunks boots, 3 cs mdse, 24 crts earthenware, 49 bls mdse, 3 cases do, 500 bbls beer, 13 bdls tents, 2 bls mdse, 126 pgs dry goods, 20 cs sauces, 250 cs 50 hhds beer. Value not specified.

Per stmr SIERRA NEVADA, from San Francisco—Southgate, 3 pgs mdse, 10 pgs oranges; G Sutro & Co, 1 pg tobacco, 4 pgs dry goods, 1 pg clothing, 7 pgs cigars, 2 pgs dry goods, 4 pgs hats 115 pcs iron pipe, 8 pgs gas fixtures; Ehrenback, 1 pg cigars, 2 do opium; R Cohen, 13 pgs clothing, 4 pgs butter, 2 do cheese, 1 do bacon, 1 do eggs; Langley Bros, 5 pgs drugs, 7 pgs hardware; J Lash, 1 pg woolen goods; P Manatta, 1 billiard table, 2 pgs mdse, 2 pgs boiler iron, 2 do steel; N Moore & Co, 11 pgs dry goods; Dickson, Campbell & Co, 64 pgs powder; Gilmore, 2 pgs clothing, 2 pgs stationery, 10 pgs hardware; H Mensel 12 pgs boots and shoes, 2 pgs hams, 40 do beef, 3 do cigars; Curtis & Moore, 21 pgs drugs; Prag, 7 pgs steel, 7 do castings, 2 pgs hardware, 1 pkg hose, 3 do beans, 3 do scales, 1 do copper, 2 do hardware, 10 kgs butter; Curtin & Co, 21 pgs butter, 5 do cheese, 10 do lard, 4 do meal, 17 do barley, 3 do Potatoes, 1 do butter, 3 pgs hardware, 2 cs liquors; Searby, 1 pg lamps; Brodrick, 1 pkg clothing, 6 pgs rope, 10 do soap, 1 do cheese, 10 do butter 2 do candy 1 do tar; Sutro, 2 pgs tobacco; G Promis, 1 pg butter 4 pgs paperhangings 1 pg upholstery goods; Backus, 5 billiard tables 20 pgs maccaroni 1 pg saddlery; A P Everett, 2 pgs powder 1 pg shot and ribes 1 pg annilseed 4 pgs bitters 2 do vermouth 2 do syrup 2 do fruits 5 pgs liquors 18 pg wine 6 pg brandy 35 do pickles 22 do gas fixtures; M Mallowanski, 3 pg tobacco.

From Portland—Shirpser Bros, 18 bxs fruit; P O'Dwyer, 21 pgs produce; Order, 100 bxs apples; Edgar & Aime, 38 boxes apples 2 pgs produce.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Port Angelos—New England Bakery, 3 bxs eggs; T Corvan, 5 bxs eggs and chickens; B Henness, 652 qr sks flour; Reynolds, 19 hd cattle; J W Muir, 15 bgs onions; Order, 213 do vegetables; Nichol, 4 horses; J P Conch, 1 horse, 25 cattle; P Mallett, 10 hogs. Value $3411.

Per CAROLINE READ, from San Francisco—McDonald & Co, 80 hd cattle, 250 sheep, 20 tons hay; W Jordan, 80 cattle, 20 tons hay. Value, $4500.

[From the Canadian News, August 14]

PARTICULARS OF GOODS Shipped from the Port of Liverpool for Vancouver Island.

Per SILISTRIA, 1217 *tons—Victoria. Cleared 11th July*, 1862—4 cs 1 tce hardware, 5 bundles steel, 200 1-8-bxs 100 1-4-bxs hard soap, 6 bls, 4387 yds unbleached linen, 191 lbs twine, 5 bls unblchd linen, 1140 lbs twine, 20 bxs terne plates, 20 boxes candles. 5 chs holloware, 1 ch hardware, 20 bdls iron tubes, 2 chs lead shot, 10 kgs bar lead, 12 anvils, 87 bdls 911 bars iron, 3 bxs 2 cs apparel, 38 bgs rice, 26 crts earthenware, 4 cs boots and shoes, 1 cs books, 22 pgs 2 bxs effects, 30 bxs clay pipes, 1 piano, 1 cs effects, 5 bls cocoa-fibre matting, 1 bl blankets, 4 cs apparel, 393 tons coals, 100 barrels table salt, 70 cs sperm candles, 30 ½-bbls pork, 2 cs wtprf clothing, 36 cs mustard 3 cwt oatmeal, 230 doz woolen lace, 12 grs tobacco pipes, 48 doz ornamental do, 28 doz felt hats, 23 cwt hemp ropes, 1 cwt hempen twine slops, 1 cs woolen shirts, 50 cs Geneva, 10 cs red wine, 10 cs white wine, 150 cases British pln spts, 10 ¼-cks British pln spts, 45 qr cks British plain spirits, 1 pun rum, 2 chs lead pipes, 20 sks refined sugar, 20 cks paint, 42 bbls linseed oil, 7 cs woolen shirts.

Per FRIGATE BIRD, 561 *tons. Cleared 5th Aug.*—550 cks 445 cs 20 bbls 20 hhds beer, 25 cks British spirit, 265 cs 16 ¼-cks 10 ¼-bks brandy, 18 cs red wine, 19 cs Geneva, 10 cs British, 10 cases whisky, 117 cs white wine, 2 ch tea, 15 qr cks British spirit, 40 bbls currants, 10 cs British spirits, 6 puns rum, 1 cs apparel, 50 cs cider, 230 cks soda, 1 cs saddlary, 1 hhd wood lasts, 3 bxs clothing, 3 cs acct books, 651 lbs paper, 1 cs mohair hearse plumes, 1 cs iron screws, 1 ck flint glass, 1 cask planes, 5 cks hardware, 1 cs saddlery, 1 cask iron locks, 1 cask iron spoons, 1 cask tools, 1 cask iron hinges, 1 ck iron bolts, 1 cs tin boxes, 1 cs saws, 1 ck flint glass, 1 ck iron chest handles, 3 hhds holloware, 1 ck iron candlesticks and tools, 1 ck tinware, 1 ck liquid gas, 1 hhd lamps, 1 hhd flint glass, 1 cs stretcher beds, 50 camp ovens, 50 covers, 6 cs mustard, 93 cs pickles, 8 cs sauces, 36 cs provisions, 18 cs confectionery, 2 cs soap, 10 cs 12 kgs apothecary, 18 cwt bottles, 1 cs paper, 80 tons coals, 3 cs stationery, 1 ck ink, 11 shts lead, 1 case books, 14 cks paint colors, 21 cs iron gates, 3 cases switchers, 1 cs screws, 17 cks sad iron, 715 camp ovens and covers, 231 pans and covers, 1 ck axles, 1 cs roasting jacks, 1 cs beer taps, 1 cs pens, 1 cs whips, 1 cs lamps, 3 cs rifles, 2 cks manufactured goods, 3 crates earthenware, 562 paving stones, 11 sheets lead, 12 cks glass, 6 cs machinery, 2 cs wool cloth, 2 cks hareware, 2 cs hosiery, 1 bl flannel, 5 bls matting, 1 bl mats, 11 cks shot, 1 cs apothecary, 4 bls wool blankets, 5 cs boots and shoes, 22 pcs china, 1 ck shoe lasts, 1 bl carpets, wool rugs, matting, 11 kgs shot.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

ARRIVED.

Oct 7—Ship Caroline Reed, Payne, San Francisco
Stmr Eliza Anderson, Wright, Port Angelos
Stmr Sierra Nevada, Connor, Astoria
Bark Ashmore, Jenkins, Liverpool
Oct 8—Schr Gen Harney, Goodell, Port Angelos
Oct 9—Sch Potter, Ryder, Port Angelos
Stmr Eliza Anderson, Wright, Port Angelos
Stmr Sierra Nevada, Connor, San Francisco
Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Oct 10—Schr Antelope, Adams, Stickeen
Oct 11—Sch Antelope, Adams, Stickeen
Sch Black Hawk, Hewitt, New Westminster
Oct 13—Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Slp Leonede, McAlmond, Port Angelos
Slp Commodore, Reed, Port Angelos
Slp Petrel, Taylor, Port Angelos

CLEARED.

Oct 7—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Wright, New Westminster
Stmr Sierra Nevada, Connor, Port Angelos
Sch Explorer, McIntosh, Nanaimo
Slp John Thornton, Clarke, Port Angelos
Oct 9—Stmr Emily Harris, Gardner, Nanaimo
Stmr Sierra Nevada, Connor, San Francisco
Stmr Eliza Anderson, Port Angelos
Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Sch Potter, Ryder, Port Angelos
Sch Henrietta, New Westminster
Bk Onward, San Francisco, via Nanaimo
Oct 10—Schr Gen Harney, Goodell, Port Angelos
Oct 11—Slp John, Hughs, Stickeen
Sch Hannah, Farrar, Port Angelos
Sch Antelope, Adams, Comax
Oct 13—Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Ship Caroline Reed, Payne, Port Angelos

DONALD MACRAE,
Wholesale and Commission Merchant,
AND AUCTIONEER,
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.,
(Opposite the Post Office.)

☞ Cash Advances on Consignments for PRIVATE OR AUCTION SALES.

an7 3m*

Fruit! Fruit! Fruit!

THEATRE BUILDING, GOVERNMENT street, where all kinds of Oregon, California and Tropical fruits (fresh and preserved) are sold wholesale and retail.

Having made arrangements in Oregon and California, the proprietor feels justified in saying that he can supply the Trade, as well as Families, as low as the lowest.

One and all please give us a call and satisfy yourselves.

oc1tf J. F. SAUNDERS.

UNITY
Fire Insurance Association,
Unity Buildings, 8 Cannon street, City, London.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 STERLING.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS ASSOCIATION number about Four Thousand, representing a subscribed Capital of £1,027,971 sterling.

Annual Income £120,000, moderate premiums and popular features. Claims settled with promptitude and liberality.

The premium Income in 1861 exceeded that of 1860 by upwards of £30,000.

CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.S.S., &c., Manager.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent in Victoria for the above-named Association is now prepared to issue Policies Insuring against Fire, and to settle all claims with as little delay as possible.

J. J. SOUTHGATE, Wharf street.

Victoria, V. I., 7th August, 1862. oc8 eod

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
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"*Preeminently the first and best.*"
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"*I recommend their use to Public Speakers.*"
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK.
"*Great service in subduing Hoarseness.*"
REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK.
"*I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough.*"
REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.
"*Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs.*"
DR. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.
"*A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.*"
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.
"*Contains no Opium or anything injurious.*"
DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON."
"*Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak though suffering from Cold.*"
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS.
"*I heartily unite in the above commendation.*"
REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS.
"*A friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found relief from the Troches.*"
REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco. au11 3mis

ISLAND HOTEL,
BROWN & CRASWELL
PROPRIETORS,
NO. 86 GOVERNMENT STREET,
ADJOINING PATRICK'S,
Between Yates street and Johnson.

THIS COMMODIOUS HOTEL, CONtaining accommodations for 75 Lodgers. Rooms newly Furnished and well Ventilated. Furniture New.

Board by the Day, Week or Month, payable in advance.

The Proprietors having had several years experience in Hotel keeping, trust by undivided attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

se16 1m

Palmer, Hanscom & Co.,
GOLDEN STATE IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURE
IRON CASTINGS and MACHINERY
Of all kinds.
KNOX'S AMALGAMATORS,
Special Department for Mantel Grates, Stove Work, Cauldrons, etc.
Nos. 19 and 21 First street, San Francisco.

N. B.—Heath & Brodie's Crushers always on hand. se18 3mis

Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY FELLOWS & ROSCOE, Hardware Importers, Wharf street.

se17 1m

Just Received, ex "Cyclone:"

COLEMAN'S LONDON STARCH, No. 1;
Do. do ¼-oz Thumb Blue;
Do. do Mustard, in lbs and ½ lbs.

BERRIN BARNETT, Yates street, opposite Bank B. N. A.

se25

A. McLEAN

BEGS TO INTIMATE THAT HE HAS received a very choice assortment of Goods of the best English Manufacture and of the newest style, adapted for winter wear, consisting of

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' AND GIRLS' BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS.

American Boots and Shoes in stock.

Repairs neatly and promptly executed.
Fort Street, between Government and Broad sts.
7th October, 1862. oc7 dawtf

Dr Guysott's Improved Extract of

☞ DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS should be in the possession of everybody in the mining region. As a preventive of various dangerous diseases to which the gold seeker is liable, it has no superior. While it is quite palatable even as a beverage, it is speedy and powerful in its effects upon the system. In all cases of Diarrhœa, Dysentery and the pervading fevers consequent upon exposure, the Bitters will be found invaluable as a corrective. No man should enter upon the exposed camp life of a miner without being provided with Hostetter's preventive of stomach disease, nor should any of those who are now engaged in the occupation, fail to have recourse to the Bitters.

W. H. OLIVER, Agent for Victoria.

Schloss & Livingston,
BANKERS.

BRICK BUILDING, No. 12, Yates st., Victoria, V. I.,

WILL BUY GOLD DUST, BULLION AND EXCHANGE.

Draw Drafts on San Francisco, California.
" " " Portland, Oregon.
" " " New York City.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND ISSUE CERTIFICATES of deposit. Parties in the interior may remit gold dust to us direct, which we will buy or have assayed, and allow the best market price. Owners can draw against proceeds or instruct us as to its disposition.

Advances made on gold dust shipped by us to the U. S. Mint at San Francisco for coinage.

BENJAMIN SCHLOSS, Victoria.
je18-6m FRANK LIVINGSTON, San Francisco.

Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION.—THE SPAR BUOY FORmerly on Brotchie's Ledge, off Beacon Hill, has been washed away.

HENRY WOOTTEN, Harbor Master.

Victoria, V. I., 29th Sept., 1862. se30 2w

For San Francisco!
DIRECT.

THE A 1 STEAMSHIP
Tynemouth,
1500 Tons Register,
Will Leave Esquimalt
ON THURSDAY NEXT,
At 4 o'clock, P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO., Wharf street.
oc13

THE SPLENDID
New, Light-draft, Stern-wheel
Steamer Reliance,
WM. IRVING,

WILL COMMENCE HER REGULAR TRIPS between New Westminster and Fort Yale, about the 6th of November.

Animals will be transported from Yale to any point on Fraser River at moderate rates. oc18 1m

INDEPENDENT LINE
For New Westminster.
THE STEAMER
Eliza Anderson,
CAPT. J. R. FLEMING,

Having been placed permanently on the line, will leave the UNION WHARF, connecting with the Up-River Steamers.

For Freight or Passage, which will be at the lowest rates, apply on board, or to R. BRODRICK, on the Wharf.

N. B.—Freight will be received and stored free of expense. oc10-1m

For Shanghae Direct.
The Clipper Ship
Cyclone,
J. HOSSACK..........................Commander.

THIS SPLENDID VESSEL WILL have quick despatch from Alberni, and will carry a few first class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Messrs. HENDERSON & BURNABY,
oc10 Wharf street, Victoria.

J. NAGLE & CO.'S
LINE OF PACKETS.
FOR COWICHAN, NANAIMO, COMAX, BUTE INLET AND BENTINCK ARM.

The new Schooner
"EXPLORER,"
Capt. McINTOSH,

This fine vessel is the first of a Line that will be laid on, to run regularly to the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. NAGLE & CO., Passenger Agents,
Corner of View and Commercial streets, near the Police Office. se24

For Hongkong,
Via San Francisco.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT SATURDAY, the 4th of October.

The A 1, splendid Steamer
TYNEMOUTH,
Capt. HELLYER. 1500 Tons Register.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,
se28 2w Agents.

The Colonial
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR,
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
Governor General of India.

EDINBURGH, 5 GEORGE STREET.
(Head Office.)

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The Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance Company beg to intimate that they have appointed Mr. John James Cochrane Agent for the Company at Victoria, Vancouver Island, with power to receive proposals for Assurance on the lives of persons resident in Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

A Local Board of Directors has also been appointed, with power to pass proposals without reference to Head Office.

The Company have established Branch Offices and Agencies in all the British Colonies, where premiums may be received and claims paid.

Every information regarding the rates of premium for residence in the various parts of the world, and generally as to the company's terms of Assurance, may be obtained on application to Mr J. G. Shepherd, or Mr. Cochrane, Victoria.

By order of the Board of Directors.
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D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.

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J. A. McCREA WILL MAKE CASH advances on goods to arrive from England consigned to him for sale. oc10 1m

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING
Holloway's Pills.

Headaches, Bile, Loss of Appetite, and Lowness of Spirits.

These Pills require no interruption of business or pleasure; they act mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove bile, giddiness, headaches, and palpitation of the heart.

Weakness and Debility.

In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease; re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor. They increase the appetite, while they secure perfect digestion to all ordinary food, and release the invalid from restraint in diet.

A Word to Females.

There are two periods, especially in Woman's life, which require for safe passage, judgment and attention. Irregularity is apt at those critical times to take place, and to lay the foundation of future disease. These Pills, safe in action, and effective in result, should be taken at certain periods, and the issue will be marvellous both to the young and the middle aged. They prevent nervousness, hysterics, dropsy, and a host of similar serious disorders, by expelling all impurities from the system, therefore none should ever be without them.

Coughs, Colds, and Asthmas.

No medicine will cure colds so quickly as these Pills, when of long duration or settled on the chest, or even though it has assumed the first stage of asthma, they may be relied on as a certain and never failing cure, particularly if the Ointment be well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning. If this catch the eye of any asthmatical person so bad as even not able to lie down in bed, let him well use these two preparations for only a week, and the result will be marvellous.

Blood to the Head—Diseases of the Heart.

More persons die suddenly from disease of the heart than the unlearned suppose: in such complaints, the bowels should always be kept well open, as also where there is a tendency of blood to the head. These celebrated Pills purify the blood in an extraordinary manner, and should be taken in copious doses when such symptoms occur, taking care not to overload the stomach; by this means all danger is quickly averted.

Children's Complaints.

It is not generally known, but such is the fact, that children require medicine oftener than their parents. Three-fourths of the children die before they attain the age of eight years. Let mothers, then, be wise, and give to their children small doses of these invaluable Pills once or twice every week, in such quantity as may act gently upon the system twice in the twenty-four hours. For infants, a Pill may be crushed and given as a powder in a little water. The gross humors that are constantly floating about in the blood of children, the forerunners of so many complaints, will thus be expelled, and the lives of thousands saved and preserved to their parents.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation	Sore Throats
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice	Stone and Gravel
Billious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago	Tic-Douloureux
Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Piles	Tumours
Colics	Fits	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Constipation of Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine	Venereal Affections
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause
Debility	Indigestion		
	Worms of all kinds		

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. n14

☞ CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS., Sole Agents for Vancouver Island. de4

MR. CHIPP,
From London, England,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, ENGLAND, AND LICENTIATE OF THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, LONDON.

Late Surgeon to the Steamer "Tynemouth,"

Begs to acquaint the inhabitants of Victoria and vicinity that he has ESTABLISHED himself to practice in their city; he holds high testimonials from eminent Physicians and Surgeons in England.

May be consulted at his office, at the Star and Garter Hotel, Government street, opposite the COLONIST office.

PRACTICAL DENTISTRY.

se24 1m

Dr. C. H. DeWolfe

☞ GUARANTEES CURES IN ALL CURABLE stages of disease. No matter how bad your case or what the name of the malady, call and learn his mode of treatment, and then judge for yourselves.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

Office corner of Douglas and View streets.
oc3 1m

DENTISTRY. DENTISTRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS IMPORTed the finest Mineral Teeth and Dental Materials that are to be found on the Pacific coast, and is ready to furnish sets or single teeth in the best style. Dentistry in all its branches will be attended to by DR. ZELNER,

Office in the Drug Store, cor. Government and Yates streets. se10

MR. B. GILPIN LACY,
M. R. C. S., L. S. A. LOND.,
Late Assistant Surgeon of E. I. C. S.,
And formerly Assistant Resident Accoucheur St. Thomas Hospital. London.
Office, cor. Government and Yates streets.
se15 1m

MEDICAL.

D. TURNER, L. R. C. S., EDINBURGH, and W. S. BLACK, M. R. C. S., L. S. A., L. M., Eng., and M. D. of the University of Melbourne.

Can be consulted daily at their office, Commercial street, below the Fashion Hotel.

Victoria, V. I. se26 1m*

Notice to the Public.

SAINSEVAIN'S WINE BITTERS; OR California Vermouth.—These Bitters are obtaining a wide-spread celebrity in all parts of the State. It is sufficient evidence of their great merit to observe the large quantities shipped by our principal Wine Merchants to every part of the country.

Sainsevain, however, like all other manufacturers of new and valuable articles, has to contend with unscrupulous parties, who are introducing a spurious mixture purporting to be his Wine Bitters, which noxious compounds are put up in the same style of bottles, labels, etc., so as to pass for the Sainsevain brand. We call attention to this fact so that our citizens may be upon their guard, and that when they ask for Sainsevain's Bitters, see that they get them. As pure Wine is destined to drive from use all alcoholic decoctions, so these Bitters will soon take the place of the adulterated preparations which now flood our market. Those desiring a pure and agreeable tonic should try Sainsevain's Wine Bitters or California Vermouth.

We have appointed W. H. OLIVER, of Victoria, V. I., to be our Sole Agent for the British Possessions.

SAINSEVAIN BROS., San Francisco, Cal.
se21 3m

UNDERTAKING.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A COMPLETE Stock on hand, is now prepared to execute any order therewith, on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

The Trade Supplied.

R. LEWIS,
Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria.
oc3 tf

THE BRITISH COLONIST. PRINTED and Published by Amor DeCosmos, Government street, near the Post Office, Victoria, V. I.
Tuesday morning, October 14, 1862.